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五洋通

星期七正英港香

5s PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL £15,000,000
RESERVE FUND £15,000,000
Sterling £15,000,000
Silver £15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. W. J. Graddon—Chairman.
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G. Balloch, Esq.
J. W. Bandow, Esq.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.
G. R. Lenman, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 13th November, 1909.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,300,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,300,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

6 " 3½ "

1 " 2½ "

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1909.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yes 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. OHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOVANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
ROMAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposit—
For 12 months 4% p.a.
6 " 3½ "
3 " 2½ "

TAKAO TAKAMIGI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Koblenz Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tsinan Teltingau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warthauser & Co.
Mendelsohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Sohne

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,
Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koen.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
laid down by application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

—The Business of the above Bank is... added
to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 2½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 2½ PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
Fr. Lieb, Esq.
M. Chalmin, Esq.
R. Shaw, Esq.
H. A. Sieff, Esq.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$5,150,000
ABOUT MONEY \$7,125,325
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$5,150,000
ABOUT MONEY \$7,125,325

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Descrip-
tion of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account, at the
rate of 2½ per cent. on daily balances and accept-
s Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

1 " 3 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908.

Intimations.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.

G. Stephanus, Esq.

Lee Yung Su, Esq.

J. H. McMichael, Esq.

O. R. Burkhill, Esq.

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Manager Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neill, F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under
Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force £34,054,152.00
Assets 7,114,490.08
Income for Year 3,023,834.81
Total Security to Policyholders 7,883,852.53

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong,
District Manager. Cap on, Macao
B. W. TAPPE, Esq. and the
District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

5.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement of the
Overseas Office—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Vosse Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 2441, Hongkong.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports [DELHI Noon, See Special
Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.M.] 8th Jan. Advertisements.

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA
SINGAPORE, PENANG, SICILIA About 13th Jan. Freight and
COLOMBO, PORT SAID Passage.

and MARSEILLES 14th Jan. Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & NYANZA About 15th Jan. Freight and
YOKOHAMA Passage.

ARCADIA About 21st Jan. Freight and
ARCADIA Passage.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Intimations.

CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE WORLD FOR ALL PURPOSES.

IN USE BY THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP COMPANIES,
RAILWAY COMPANIES AND GAS COMPANIES.

THOMPSON'S "EMISSARY"

ELASTIC NON-POISONOUS PAINTS

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF STONE, BRICK, WOOD AND METAL

STRUCTURES.

One Cwt. Emissary Powder mixed with 12 Gallons Boiled Linseed Oil will cover 17,000
superficial feet, while one cwt. of red or white lead will make paint to cover 3,000 superficial
feet.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WHISKIES SCOTCH.

Fine Old Glenlivat. Very Old Highland Blend.

Robert Macdonald.

Monarch of the Glen.

Rare Old Blend.

Wayfours' Blend.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"COULENE" Capt. H. Raegener	About SATURDAY, 8th January.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"BULOW" F. Prosch	WEDNESDAY, 12th January, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Matchow	About WEDNESDAY, 13th January.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL.	"COULENE" Capt. H. Raegener	FRIDAY, 28th January, Daylight.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sambill	End of January.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Docking Length..... 515 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 ..
Water on Blocks 28 ..

No. 2 DOCK.

Docking Length..... 376 ft.
Width of Entrance... 50 ..
Water on Blocks 26 ..

No. 3 DOCK.

UN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
Docking Length..... 48 ft.
Width of Entrance... 63 ..
Water on Blocks 21.5 ..

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

A. J. and Watkins.

RUBBER IN INDO-CHINA.

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION.

The *Times of Ceylon* of the 16th ult. contains the following article:—We received a visit to-day from Monsieur Albert Littaye, vice-president of the Societe Agricole de Suzannah. M. Littaye was on his way back to France, and called to give us some information regarding the progress made in para rubber cultivation in Indo-China. M. Littaye said that there were, at present, only three rubber plantations in Indo-China, and the one with which he was associated was the principal one. He said that some seven or eight years ago, a French Government official, a Commissioner of Police, experimented, on his own account, with para rubber, from seed which he procured from Singapore. He kept the matter very much to himself, as he was nervous of exposing himself to ridicule in the event of the failure of the product to do well. At present he has some very fine seven-year-old rubber trees on the plantation, and this year had an output of three tons, which he had sold at 14 francs a kilo (2½ lbs.). For 1910 he had sold forward the crop of four tons at 20 francs a kilo. On Suzannah estate operations were started a little over four years ago, a concession being obtained from the French Government of 2,500 hectares (one hectare=2.47 acres).

RICE AS CATCH PRODUCT.

They proceeded to plant a portion of it with rubber, using rice as a catch product. The original concessionaires would have had the land free of charge, had they been able to fulfil the conditions of opening up laid down by the French Government, but as they were not able to do this they had to pay for the freehold, at the rate of 25 centimes per hectare—some £25 sterling. The present company had paid the original concessionaries 70,000 dollars (£7,000 sterling), and formed a company with a capital of 300,000 dollars. They have since issued 300,000 dollars' worth of 10 per cent. debentures—over-subscribed for—which were redeemable in ten years or by exchange for shares in the company. The money had all been spent in Indo-China, which is striking testimony to the enterprise of the French colonists. At present the company had 700 trees three years and ten months old, some of which have a circumference of 40 centimetres (20 centimetres=30 inches). Of rubber trees two years and ten months old they had 25,000 trees; of one year and ten months old, 50,000 trees; the remainder on 250 hectares being of this year's planting. Altogether they had 500 hectares planted in rubber, and their intention was to plant up until they had 200,000 trees well-grown. The planting is done in quincunx—four trees forming a square with the fifth in the centre—the distance apart being five metres.

They consider that the land is very suitable for rubber cultivation, and are thoroughly satisfied with the present growth obtained. The Suzannah company land has been specially selected for its suitability, and is situated some 64 kilometres (one kilometre=½ of a mile) from Saigon, the estate being situated right on the railway line from Saigon, the railway station of Dangay being on the estate. Rice-growing is found to be a profitable catch-crop, and M. Littaye says he and his fellow

directors find it very useful, as it enables the plantation to be kept free from weeds and also provides food for the labour force. Silk cultivation is also gone in for. At present they have a force of 300 coolies on the estate. These are Annamites, and being an agricultural people, they take very kindly to the work on the estate. The country, of course, is very sparsely populated, due to the endless wars which preceded the French occupation; but it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of labour.

HIGH WAGES.

We note, however, that the rate of wages paid to the present force is a good deal higher than is paid in the Middle East—40 dollar cents or one franc per diem, plus rice. M. Littaye thinks, however, that labour will increase as time goes on, and be obtainable at cheaper rates than those prevailing. The estate is situated about 100 metres above sea level, and has several small streams running through it. In the matter of rainfall, the country has a wet season of eight months and a dry season of four months. The president of the company is M. Thioillier, M. Littaye and M. Guiniquene being vice-presidents. The superintendent is a Frenchman named M. Girard, who had no previous experience of rubber planting but who, it is expected, will visit the Federated Malay States early next year, and take back with him expert tappers to instruct the Annamite coolies.

Our readers will be interested in the above particulars, and we are sure will agree with us in wishing the Societe Agricole de Suzannah every success in its undertaking.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1910, the rates of subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$5 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$3 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month are proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter, Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

These will be, as usual, to Missionary Subscribers at their residence.

By Order, THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

WEATHER-PORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsui Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

SIGNAL NO.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tawar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tawar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vert. red, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights, a tick, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being given.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the day:—any of the above Day Signals are also exhibited in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen, Sac Ki Wan, Stanley, Cape Collinson, Shek Tin Kok.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the day house.

By Order, THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

7. G. Price, Manager.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

Intimations.

RIGHT!

EYES



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 66, Nanjing Road.

'36

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and medical science, equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipations, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hasten or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembles, palpitation, soreness, sciatica and neuralgia, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, jades, headaches, pleurisy, rheumatism, scoliosis, lameness, lambaria, pains and swelling of the joints, discoloration of the skin, anaemia, asthma, dyspepsia, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Paroxysmal fits, spasmodic coughs, too often the result of overstrain, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, wheezing,

Required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations for their own profit. Price in Midland, 2s. Every genuine bottle of these white letters on the label, and the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, is a guarantee that the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, whatever the cause, and nothing is so good for the heart, kidneys, liver, lungs, brain, nerves, glands, etc., as this. It is a great restorer of health, and a valuable aid in removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats all ordinary diseases, such as colds, influenza, rheumatism, etc., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order, Shilling and Sixpence, to VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 shillings per flacon.

Agents for India.—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, HYDERABAD, and PONDICHERRY.

REGRET

You will NEVER if you

VISIT

MOHIDEEN & THABA,

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,

the

NEW JEWELLERS

AND DEALERS

in

CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES

or every description, and

other GEMS.

Hongkong, 1

Intimation.

Powell's NEW FABRICS

IN
ENDLESS
VARIETY
FOR
WINTER
CURTAINS

PORTIERES.

WINDOW DRAPERIES.

MANTEL DRAPERIES.

CASEMENT BLINDS.

CUSHIONS AND RE-COVERING FURNITURE.

SHOW ROOMS FIRST FLOOR ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

POWELL'S

Hongkong, 29th December, 1909.

Notices of Firms.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

BY Mutual Agreement between the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and the Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis; the HONGKONG AGENCY of the CHARGEURS REUNIS will, from the 1st January, 1910, be transferred to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & CO. (Queen's Building No. 4).

CHARGEURS REUNIS,

P. A. LAPICQUE & CO.,
Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1909. [876]

NOTICE.

M. R. COLIN GUNNINGHAM SCOTT is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [66]

NOTICE.

M. R. ERNST OSCAR RUDOLPH VOLBRECHT is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

MAEWEY FRICKL & CO.,

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [67]

NOTICE.

M. R. ERNST VOLBRECHT, having left our employ, ceases to sign per procura-
tion from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [68]

Public Company

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOME & CO., Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a special resolution the subjoined resolution which was passed by the requisite majority at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 30th day of December, 1909.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered

By inserting therein immediately after paragraph 4 of Clause VIII, a new paragraph as follows:—

5. Whenever the Capital of the Company is divided into several Classes of Shares all or any of the rights and privileges attached to any Class may be modified altered sub-divided re-arranged or dealt with by Special Resolution of the Company passed pursuant to an Agreement in writing made between the Company and some member of the Class purporting to contract on behalf of the members of the Class provided such agreement shall before the Special Resolution is passed be ratified by Extraordinary Resolution passed at a separate Meeting of the Class or by writing under the hand of the holders of at least two-thirds of the Shares of the Class and it shall be no objection to any such Agreement that it provides for a reduction of Capital otherwise than in accordance with the legal rights of the holders of shares of the Class or for the payment of a dividend or bonus otherwise than in accordance with the rights of the Holders of the shares of the Class or for the allotment of shares credited as fully or partly paid up in satisfaction of part satisfaction of such dividend or bonus and for the purposes of this Clause a Resolution shall be an Extraordinary Resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of such members of the Class entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy at a separate General Meeting of the Class of which Notice specifying the intention to propose the Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution has been duly given and so that the quorum of any such Meeting shall be three members at least of the Class and so that the Meeting shall be called in accordance with the provisions hereof.

2. By inserting immediately after paragraph 7 of Clause XVI, a new paragraph as follows:—

8. Any General Meeting declaring a Dividend may direct payment of such Dividend wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid up shares Debentures or Debenture stock of the Company or of any other Company or in any one or more of such ways and the General Managers shall give effect to such direction and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution they may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional Certificates and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties and may vest any such specific assets in Trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the Dividend as may seem expedient to the General Managers. Where requisite a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with Section 7 of the Companies' Act, 1900, and the General Managers may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the Dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

Dated the 31st day of December, 1909.

By Order,

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.

877

Payment of Divid-
ends, etc., will
be made in
Cents.

Interest in
Cents.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER.

MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME, FRUIT CHAM-
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PALATABLE.

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REFRESHING.

Watson's.

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

the part of the Municipality in the matter of house-repairs and structural improvements, and an alleged general decline in the trade of the Colony owing to increased competition at adjacent ports, together with unreasonable freight-rates imposed on Singapore by a powerful Shipping Conference. It is conceivable that on account of some of the causes above-mentioned, investments in real estate in Singapore were being checked, but it should not be forgotten that during the past two years a large amount of capital has been expended in the opening up of land here and in the Peninsula for the highly remunerative cultivation of rubber, and in the acquisition of attractive rubber-company shares. It may therefore be assumed that a fair proportion of the capital thus utilised would have been devoted to investments in Singapore properties. We can well understand that the property has been depressed as the result of the desire of owners to realise and invest their money in rubber. For who would be content with a problematical five per cent. return, when he had a chance of reaping an equally elusive 30, 50 or 75 per cent. dividend? There is no doubt, however, that the action of the authorities in Singapore in rooting out the slum areas in the interests of health and sanitation, clearing away back to back houses where there was scarcely breathing space for a cat, and raising the assessment for rating purposes, did much to incite the owners of tenement houses which under the care of the Municipal Commissioners had induced him to part with his properties when he might otherwise have felt inclined to hang on to them. One would have thought in those circumstances that there would have been a perceptible fall in the price of properties in view of the danger that the market might be glutted, but curiously enough nothing of the sort occurred. The valuers, indeed, state that the prices at some of the recent auction sales were remarkably good. We should like to have had more light on this point, but none is offered, except this, that the Chinese are investing their money in house property and speculating, we presume, with their spare cash in rubber. With that characteristic enterprise which forms a prominent feature among many of our Chinese residents and which has contributed so much towards the prosperity of Singapore, it may not be unreasonable to anticipate that the coming year will see a material improvement in the demand on the part of the Chinese for properties suitable for Chinese residential or commercial purposes provided ownership is not to be unduly handicapped. An imperfect knowledge of the average net income usually obtained from investments in properties occupied as dwellings or shop-houses produces inaccurate estimates of the profits made by reputed wealthy or unscrupulous owners who are sometimes severely criticised in regard to the question of their over-crowded and insanitary dwellings. It is a fact that in a large number of cases the net return from Chinese and native dwellings does not exceed five, and is frequently less than four, per cent. on the price of a property. The income as a rule on these investments is a very moderate one, while rent-collecting is generally an exceedingly troublesome task, and repairs are a source of continuous worry and expense. It is under these conditions that many Chinese and Arab merchants and other native traders invest their capital or earnings. Such investors should be welcomed and accorded generous treatment, for it is rarely that a European capitalist becomes the owner of the class of property above referred to. It is interesting to learn that the expert valuers of Singapore are not of the opinion that because the municipality demand the provision of back lanes to houses in congested areas the value of house property will be impaired. In fact they say that looking at the very small area that is to be taken from the back of each house they are inclined to think that "the selling value of these properties will not be depreciated." As outsiders, we would go further and suggest that as the properties are brought up to the requirements of the sanitary department their value would not only not be depreciated but it would actually be increased. As this most interesting document admits: "The back-lane scheme is a much-needed one; when carried out it should add considerably to the convenience and comfort of tenants and will doubtless bring with it very desirable improvement in the sanitary condition of the majority of town dwellings." Coming to another point property owners in Hongkong will entirely agree with the remarks made to the squeezability of properties by the assessment authorities. The same and fair statement on this subject made by Messrs. Powell & Co. is well worth quoting: "With regard to the proposed increase in house assessment, its acquiescence by a large number of owners may be expected; that, however, should not be taken as a good argument for further squeezing them up to the point at which they might give forth moisture without an audible groan." Ownership has already a heavy burden to carry and it should not be added to if investments in real estate are to be made more attractive than they are at present. It is true great improvements are being effected by the municipality; our roads are generally kept in excellent condition; good water is abundantly supplied; our streets and roads are well lit, and in other ways Singapore has much to be thankful for. Nor should the capitalist overlook the fact that he owes something in return for the security and opportunity for profitable investment which a colony like Singapore affords him. While recognising that the up-keep of the town and suburbs must be maintained at a high level, and that much improvement still remains to be carried out, it is hoped that municipal administration may be marked by a continuance of wisdom and virtue which cannot fail to be appreciated by the grateful property owner and a reasonably-minded public. Altogether then, if the property market in Singapore during 1909 was not very exhilarating it did not show any violent fluctuations and in that respect it followed the same track as Hong Kong.

"WATERING" PLACES IN CHINA.

Many of those connected with the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and most of those on the editorial staff of the Journal published in the interests of students of tropical diseases have been either closely connected with Hongkong or have a working knowledge of its general conditions. Naturally, when questions of health in China crop up as they do at every meeting, Sir Patrick Manson and Mr. James Cantlie have a good deal to say with regard to Hongkong and so the interests of this tiny Colony are kept well to the forefront. In the Journal it is possible on occasions to discover the views of Mr. Cantlie expressed with no little vigour, for it is one of the charms of medical literature that when plain, practical, matter-of-fact things have to be discussed the medical man will suffer no beating about the bush. He would rather be wrong than indefinite. And so he goes for his opinions hammer and tongs and lays down the law with all the vigour of an Old Bailey judge. The latest question to arouse the interest of these dons in tropical diseases is that relating to mineral spas in tropical countries or of natural mineral wells and waters. It was right here, at the Yank says, that we expected some of the staff of editors to interpolate—What about Hongkong? But not a trumpet call or a funeral note, so to speak, on the subject. We pass on thinking that in due course the writer will be pulverised when he has come to an end of his tether. He goes on to say that one would have expected that in Asia, Africa and the Archipelago—what Archipelago he refers to we have not the slightest idea, for there are at least half a dozen which might come under the term "the archipelago"—medicinal waters endowed with curative properties of wide repute, would have been as well known and practised as they are in Europe. Yet he proceeds, except for Japan, it is not so. Here we pause for a moment to ask the question: Has the writer never heard of the hot water springs at Macao, where you have only to jump in and all diseases are swept away for ever, and a day? For the matter of that has he ever heard of the wonderful medicinal baths in Hongkong, situated at Wanchai Pound Lane, Second Street and Sheung Fung Lane? Is it not a fact that in 1907 no fewer than 393,200 visitors patronised these waters, which are provided free by a paternal if not grandmotherly Government, no less than 101,608 taking a trip to the Wanchai Spa? As for South China it simply swarms with medicinal tubs, but people are so accustomed to the sight of water in these parts that they do not think the subject a fit one for general conversation. In fact it is not quite decent to be continually harping upon what one eats and drinks and how often he washes his skin, and what benefit he derives from his tubs and so forth. In Hongkong we seldom refer to water at all, although what with a dash of intoxicating liquor and the price of soda water going up and opium being cut off the list, and one thing or another we shall soon have to face the worst, and examine into this question of what water really is and where it can be obtained cheapest. Of course we are all aware that there is a sort of water in the harbour, but that is mainly for the use of hydrographers who can tell the force of typhoons by throwing bread on the waves, or some such thing and for the benefit of picnic parties who wish to visit Gin Drinker's Bay. But now we are speaking of water which is neither half in half nor a quarter or two but the regular royal thing. Perhaps when we are really pushed we shall consult Mr. Frank Browne on the subject and he will doubtless tell us where to get that *agua pura* which he so persistently talks about month after month. But to return to the question about mineral spas and watering places. The writer, after asking why people at home do not hear much about medicinal wells in the tropics asks half a dozen questions, purely for the purpose of tantalising his readers and he says:

"It is because the natives of these countries have fewer ailments requiring medicinal waters than is the case in Europe. No doubt, gout, plethora, and congested livers from over-eating and over-drinking are ailments much less frequently met with among natives of Asia and Africa than of Europe. In Europe, the beer drinker especially requires to periodically "boozes" drunk German water, to make himself look fair and fatter," but in Asia and Africa malt liquors are practically not used by the natives, and consequently "drunken (muddy) waters" are not in request. Is it because the wells and waters possessing medicinal properties are as yet unexploited and although they may exist in numbers, and possess a local reputation, now for curing skin ailments, now for internal complaints, they have not gained the world-wide reputation that Ems, Aix, Bath, Carlsbad, Loudon, &c., possess? It may be that as European civilization, as it is termed, introduces champagne, port and beer into Asia and Africa, ailments of a plethoric nature will arise and the neighbourhood of the Hindoo-Kosh or hilly zones will be exploited by the Spa proprietor; for as the dock is found near the nettle, so is the "curative" water found near by the dwelling of the victims of excess." Undoubtedly, at this stage we should ejaculate "Heat, heat" without either knowing or caring very much what we are talking about. But a fine rounded sentence which seems to promise mountains of money and cascades of cash deserves adequate recognition. The editorial, so far, has proceeded placidly enough—and, remember, it is an editorial printed in leader-type in the leader column. We explain that to show that it is an editorial and not a quack advertisement. And so we read that the mineral water wanted is a serpentine water, if the iron is present in a condition that admit of its being absorbed. The Japanese, as usual, are ahead in this matter; they have several medicinal waters, the virtues and chemical properties of which are well-known. The sulphur baths of Japan have a wide reputation, and the hot water springs in several parts of the islands are held in high repute for skin ailments, and especially for leprosy. Nor are they behind in exploiting serpentine waters. Now we are coming to the point, and me throw it in without further suggestion: "What is known as 'Tausan' is gradually gaining a world-wide reputation. 'Tausan' water contains a soluble carbonate of iron, and resembles in composition Schwalbach water. Tausan, however, possesses the virtue that it can be bottled and shipped, and the carbonate of iron does not fall out of solution, as in the case Schwalbach water when it is attempted to export it. In the chlorosis of young girls, in anaemia, whether due to malaria or so-called 'climate,' and in the convalescent stage of any one of the many tropical ailments in which iron is indicated 'Tausan' has proved to many medical men in practice in the Far East a valuable therapeutic asset. Tausan is a pleasant table water as well as an agreeable method of introducing iron into the system." We need go no farther. The Journal has started to boom "Tausan," and why not? The only objection might come from the rivals of Mr. Clifford Wilkinson, but that gentleman is well able to fight his own battles. We would only point out, in conclusion, what a number of points are to be found in a short article in a professional paper which the general public is not likely to see in a blue moon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

INVITATIONS have been issued by the members of the Hongkong Police to a smoking concert to be held at the Water Police Station, Tsim-sha-tsui, on Friday evening, the 14th inst., at 8.30 p.m.

We are informed that the result of the short-hand examination held at the St. Joseph's College last October has just come to hand. 8 boys obtained second class certificates, and 4 obtained speed certificates. J. Thuan obtained a full certificate of proficiency.

THE CASE was confined at the Magistrate this afternoon in which Ebenezer Moon is charged with certain alleged offences under the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the defendant. Further evidence was called and the case adjourned.

THE Chinaman who was arrested at Macao the other day for a robbery committed in the Colony, this morning appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, before whom extradition proceedings were instituted by Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson. Prosecutor stated that the prisoner spoke of a certain party as being his confederate and after explaining the Extradition Ordinance obtaining at Macao, the man was remanded.

ROWING.

V.R.C. SCRATCH RACE.

The V.R.C. is holding a scratch four-card race on February 1st. A notice has been put up on the Club board to that effect. The race is attracting quite a large number of competitors. We understand the race will be from Kellet Island to North Point. The entries will close on Thursday, 31st last, and crews will be picked the following day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph": Sir,—My attention has been called to several references in the Press to what are described as "the internal dissensions" in the Navy League.

As such a statement is entirely without foundation, and likely to prove injurious to the League, may I be allowed to say that I am not aware of any dissension in the League whatever, and that the recent litigation was entirely a personal matter on the part of three members who had to pay the costs of their legal action, which they have now withdrawn.

The Navy League have been entirely re-organized and reconstituted with a subscription of £1/- as the basis of membership; it is now stronger than it has ever been before, and has rapidly formed branches in districts never previously penetrated, and in which, up to its appearance, have had no knowledge of the meaning of the sea power to Great Britain and the Empire.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

R. YERBURGH,
PRESIDENT.

13, Victoria Street,
London, S.W.
9th December, 1909.

CLAIM BY A GOVERNMENT.

ACTION IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisau Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the case was again mentioned in which Miss Eve Engleman is seeking to recover from Mrs. Lydia Prior the sum of \$443.50, for services rendered as governess in defendant's employ. Mr. F. P. Hett, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. B. Dixon, from Mr. R. A. Harding's office, was for the defendant. Mr. Hett stated that his friend yesterday served him with a notice on the matter. The defendant's line of defence was justification of dismissal on two grounds—general behaviour and disobedience of lawful orders, but as must have particulars to show what the general behaviour was.

Mr. Dixon said that the master had better be argued in Chambers.

Mr. Hett pressed his claim to be supplied with particulars.

Mr. Dixon—I will give it verbally if you like. His Lordship—(to Mr. Dixon)—I won't bind you.

Mr. Dixon—Very well, my Lord.

It was agreed to supply the particulars in writing to the plaintiff's solicitor.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

Canton, 6th January.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a store room at Chup Yia Fong street, outside the Mun-Ming Moon gate, belonging to the Canton Arsenal, a workman was instantaneously killed and seven others seriously injured by an explosion which occurred while opening a keg of gunpowder. The injured men were removed to the Red Cross Society for medical treatment.

MR. d'ALMADA

On the 31st ultimo a cargo-boat laden with a number of cases of kerosene oil belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Company of Canton, was help up by robbers when on her way to Fow Keng. The oil was carried away by the pirates. The Company has reported the occurrence to the Viceroy through their consul.

OPIUM SMOKING.

From the 7th moon to the end of the 11th moon over two hundred of the opium smokers who were admitted to the anti-opium refuge in Tin Kwan Lane street for medical treatment have given up the opium smoking habit.

NATIONAL DEBT REDEMPTION.

To cope with the proposals started by the Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, the students of the Government Normal College at Canton has formed a Club with the object of raising subscriptions from their school-fellows towards the funds for the redemption of the national debt. They ruled that each of their members be required to pay a subscription of 10 cents a month, or more as he pleases. The amount of money expected to be derived by the Student's Club is trifling, but their sentiment of patriotism is worthy of emulation.

MONEY-LENDER IN COURT.

A MAGNAN MOUS. PLAINTIFF.

Ganda Slogh, an Indian watchman in the employ of the Hongkong Gas Company, brought an action before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Summary Court this morning against J. M. Haughton and another in which he claimed \$50, amount due under a promissory note.

Marie Cordeiro, the second defendant, stated that she had paid \$10 on account in monthly instalments but did not get any receipt for the payments.

At this point the plaintiff announced that he would prefer the evidence of the first defendant, to whose sworn testimony plaintiff was willing to stick his faith and forego the amount alleged to have been paid on account if so sworn to by the defendant.

The defendant went into the box and gave corroborative evidence, in the course of which he stated that the payments on account had been endorsed on the back of the promissory note but that no receipts were given for them.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, who appeared for the defendants, said that Indian money-lenders were not in the habit of giving receipts for payment account.

Plaintiff asked for judgment for the balance due, and the promissory note. Judgment was reserved accordingly.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT AT THE GERMAN CLUB.

BY THE BAND OF S.M.S. "ICHARNIEST."

"Music hath charms," especially when its inspiring sentiments are produced by players who have mastered the magic power of otherwise mute instruments. Last night, lovers of music were provided with a veritable musical treat by the excellent band of S.M.S. "Icharniester" and those who missed the high-class concert missed one of the best orchestral combinations heard in the Colony for some considerable time. The concert was given under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, who, accompanied by Capt. Taylor, A.D.C., Admiral von Ingeloh and A.D.C., Col. and Mrs. Dunn and a party from Government House, arrived at an early hour and remained an interested listener till the finish. The music supplied during the evening was of a high order and embraced a variety of selections from the German masters to melodies from light comic opera. The many difficult compositions were all faultlessly executed, their masterful interpretation by the high-class combination of musicians being warmly applauded by the audience.

Altogether, the entertainment provided was worth going a long way to hear and it is a distinctly fortunate circumstance that local residents should have been given an opportunity of hearing high-class music, in a place where music of any description, much less of a high-class order, is more or less a negligible quantity.

The programme was as follows:—Kroenung, march a. d. Oper, "Der Prophet," von Meyerbeer; Overture zum Trauer pié, "Egmont," von Beethoven; Romanze, von Svendsen, Solo fuer Violin, Herr Kroeger; Zwei ungarnische Tänze, "No. 3 und 6," von Brahms; Fantasie a. d. Oper, "Der Fliegende Holländer," von Wagner; Overture zur Operette, "Orpheus der Neterwelt," von Offenbach; Waldeinschlaf, von Cibulka; "Die Troubadour," Intermezzo von Powell; "Gold und Silber," Walzer, von Lehrer; Auswahl aus, "The Geisha," von Jones.

N.Y.K.S.S. "KAGA MARU."

ACCIDENT TO SHAF.

The Hongkong Office of the N.Y.K. has received a telegram from the head office in Tokio reading—

"Kaga Maru telegraphed from sea starboard shaft broke 29th December. She is expected at Yokohama 10th January. Cargo passengers to forward transhipping to Tamura Maru substituted for, sailing from Yokohama 20th January."

The Kaga Maru was scheduled to leave Seattle on 21st December.

AN ARTIST'S CLAIM.

QUESTION OF A JOINT ACTION.

W. Dobby and others filed a suit before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Summary Court this morning to recover the sum of \$31 from M. Tabatcholsky, for services rendered as professional artiste. Mr. L. d'Almada, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morell, represented the plaintiff, while the defendant appeared in person.

Mr. d'Almada said he did not know whether the defendant was going to admit the claim.

His Lordship (To defendant)—The claim is for \$31. Do you admit the claim?

Defendant—No, sir.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.**HUPEH RAILWAY.****FOREIGN LOANS OPPOSED.***[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]*

Peking, 6th January.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has granted a conference to the representatives of the Hupeh Railway, at which they agreed to confer with the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Finance so as to prevent the raising of foreign loans.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.**MINISTRY IN A DILEMMA.***[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]*

Peking, 6th January.

The representatives of Great Britain, America, Germany and France are pressing for the signing of the railway loan agreement on the one hand, while the representatives of the Hupeh Railway are protesting on the other.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications finds itself in the horns of a dilemma.

MACAO'S BOUNDARY.**SIR JOHN JORDAN'S SUGGESTION.***[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]*

Peking, 6th January.

General Sir Joachim Machado, the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner, called at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday and had a confidential conference.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, suggested that the question of the Macao boundary should be referred to The Hague Tribunal so that the friendly relations between the two countries may not be impaired.

The Waiwupu replied that China and Portugal could settle the matter amicably between themselves.

HOCKEY.**BOYS' OWN CLUB vs ROYAL ENGINEERS.**

The B. O. C. hockey team will play their first match against the Royal Engineers tomorrow afternoon at the Military Ground 4 p.m. The B. O. C. will be represented by:—D. Dorward, C. Summers, H. J. White, A. R. Ellis, I. E. Chudut, H. Goldenberg, Y. Abbas, A. S. Ellis, I. L. Goldenberg, S. Jexand and E. Ruymond.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.**SECOND DIVISION.**

Only two matches have been fixed for to-morrow afternoon in the second division; the other two have been put off to the end of the season owing to the "Buffs" being out camping.

The fixtures are:—

Lusitano Recreation Club vs. 83rd Co. R. G. A. at Causeway Bay 4 p.m. Referee Sapper Scarlet, R. E.

87th Co. R. G. A. vs Moslem Recreation Club, at the Military Ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee Corp. Kelly.

CRICKET.**HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB "A" vs. CIVIL SERVICE.**

The following have been selected to represent the Hongkong "A" team in their League fixture against the Civil Service to-morrow afternoon at Happy Valley, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—

H. Ho, Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, Messrs. O. J. Barnes, E. C. Hagen, J. Hall, E. Irving, P. Jackson, A. C. Leith, A. R. Lowe, A. Mackenzie and H. S. Sweeting. Reserves, Rev. H. R. Wells and Mr. R. F. Long.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB vs. BUFFS.

The Craigengower Cricket Club will meet the "Buffs" to-morrow afternoon at the Military Ground to play off their League match. The Craigengower's team is as follows:—

L. E. Lammer, G. A. Hancock, F. Lammer, J. D. Morris, S. B. Battilawa, H. W. Peterman, L. A. Rose, R. A. Carvalho, Vivian, R. Peñate and Curry.

POLICE C.C. v. TELEGRAPH & DOWDLY'S C.C.

The following have been chosen to represent the Telegraph and Dowdly's C.C. in the League Match against the Police to-morrow afternoon at Happy Valley.

R. B. Beattie (Captain), J. D. Auld, E. G. Birrell, C. T. Rose, A. R. Luckie, W. Mansfield, E. A. G. May, C. E. Shields, W. Womhouse and A. H. Young.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.**A CHARACTER SKETCH.**

Sir Matthew Nathan, late Governor of Natal, is expected back from South Africa early in January to take up his appointment as Secretary to the Post Office.

Although comparatively a young man—he is forty-eight—Sir Matthew has served his country in various ways in many distant and little-known "corners" of the world, in all of which he has left a marked impression and a reputation as a vigorous administrator who let no grass grow under his feet. Whether in Persia, China, or Africa he has displayed remarkable powers of adaptation, and a perfect genius for mastering local detail.

As Administrator in Sierra Leone (1899-1903), as Governor in Hongkong (1903-1907) and Natal (1907-1909), Sir Matthew won the respect and admiration of all classes and races for his tact, impartiality, and quick insight as regarded all local problems.

He is above all a soldier, and before he came forward as an administrator he did good service for the Royal Engineers, of which body he is now a lieutenant-colonel. While in Hongkong he fired the military enthusiasm of the older men in that tight little outpost of Empire, and was instrumental in the organisation of a Volunteer Reserve Association, open only to those men too old for the ordinary volunteers. Training in marksmanship was the sole aim of the association, and Sir Matthew persuaded many elderly gentlemen who previously, so to speak, knew not one end of a gun from another, to attend the weekly practice at the range and render themselves competent to defend their families and property in event of emergency.

HIS TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

in the engineers gave him authority in matters of transport, and it did not take him long to realise that the most effective missionaries in China are railways. He arrived in Hongkong at a time when the problem of a railway from Canton to Kowloon (the mail road immediately opposite the island of Hongkong), was most acute, and when public opinion was beginning to rebel against the delay in starting the work for which a concession from the Chinese had been obtained. Observing how the future of Hongkong, if not exactly in danger, was being prejudiced by the delay (to say nothing of British prestige, or "face," as the Chinese say), Sir Matthew made strong representations locally and in England. The result was the raising of the necessary loan, and, before he left Far East for Natal, Sir Matthew had the satisfaction of seeing the first sod cut for the railway works. He is remembered in Hongkong as "the railway Governor."

Sir Matthew is thoroughness incarnate, and if he is a

HARD-HEADED MAN OF BUSINESS

he is none the less a stickler for official etiquette. He dropped, at least one little amusing bombshell into the Hongkong dove-cote. There is a courtesy title of "honourable" for members of the Legislative Council, and until Sir Matthew's regime as Governor, each member was styled "the Hon. So-and-so." The new Governor had scarcely settled at Government House before a hint was dropped that such titles were incorrect and that in future, instead of "Hon. So-and-so," the reading must be "Hon. Mr. So-and-so." Neighbouring Crown Colonies made fun of the matter at the time, but Sir Matthew stuck to his point, and, to this day, "honourable master" is applied to members of the Hongkong Legislative Council, whatever may be the practice elsewhere.

A PASSION FOR HYGIENE

is another of Sir Matthew-Nathan's traits, and he found considerable opportunity for exercising it in plague-ridden Hongkong.

Geography is another of his "weaknesses." He adopted a note-worthy method, during his governorships, of promoting a wider study of these two subjects among the rising generation. It was his practice to act as distributor of prizes at dozens of schools, native and otherwise; but, instead of making the conventional speech, he almost invariably read a paper on hygiene or travel. As he has travelled more than most men, and with eyes and ears well open, these latter papers were always deeply interesting. At the end he would draw from his coat tails some famous travel-book, and ask the headmaster to present it to the boy who had gained most marks in the study of geography. He always held that maps were the most interesting "stories" published, and, properly considered, full of romance and details to stimulate imagination.

This being so, Sir Mathew should find his new duties at the Post Office very interesting. Doubtless he will bring his imagination and personality to bear on the work, as he has done in the other spheres in which he has so well served his country.

Sir Mathew is not the only distinguished member of the Jewish family whose name he bears. He has a brother who leads the engineering world in China. The only fault of Sir Mathew as a Governor was the fact that he was unmarried, and was thus handicapped as regards the social life at Government House. Nevertheless, the functions during his administration are remembered for their charm and brilliance.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

AN ABSENT DEFENDANT.**PROMISSORY NOTE CLAIM AGAINST A LADY.**

Before Mr. Justice Goepert, Prison Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, S. Greenfield, of Pedder's Street, sued Miss Rose White for the purpose of recovering the sum of \$300, being amount due under a promissory note.

When the case was mentioned, it was discovered that the defendant was not present in the Court-room.

Plaintiff stated that \$300 had been advanced under a promissory note and \$100 was paid on account. The sum of \$300 therefore remained still owing.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff.

COMMERCIAL.**WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.**

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

Business during the week under review has been much restricted by reason of the New Year holidays, but stocks generally have maintained their position. The new year opened cheerfully with rather a buying tendency. Rubbers have experienced a sharp rise all round and a very large business has been done. Our market has responded to the increased confidence displayed in London, and from the rise in the price of Hard Fine Paste to 7/9, it would appear likely that profits now being made by producing companies are not likely to be seriously diminished for some time to come.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled fairly steady at \$1,000, at which they can possibly be had. The London quotation is £91-10s. Nationals can be placed at \$65.

Marine Insurances.—Cantiques are steady at \$145. North China are obtainable from the North at Tls. 115. Uidous have again been placed at \$100, and more are wanted. Yangtze is quiet at \$20.

Fine Insurances.—China Fires have been sold at \$18; but Hongkong Fires are unchanged.

Shipping.—China and Manilas continue on offer at \$8. Douglasses are also quiet at \$33, without buyers. Further sales of Hongkong, Canton and Macau Steamboats have taken place at \$32, closing in demand. Indo-China are wanted locally at \$63.

In the North, there are sellers at Tls. 47. Shell Transports have weakened to 66/5, but required for at the rate.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been a firm market, and after sales at \$157, \$177 and \$183 are wanted at this latter rate. Luxons are neglected at \$21. Perak Sugars, have strengthened and buyers in the North have offered Tls. 355.

Mining.—Chinese Engine-drives have eased down to Tls. 18 at which price there are sellers. Raubs continue to decline, and at the close, sales are reported at \$34. Headwaters are quoted buyers at a small premium of 50 peso cents.

Docks, Wharfs and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs have weakened to \$50, but buyers prevail at the rate. Whampoa Docks, after sales at \$100, are in demand. There are sellers of Shanghai Docks at the slightly reduced rate of Tls. 72½ 'ek the dividend of Tls. 21 per share paid on the 6th inst. Hongkong Wharfs are easier, with sellers in the North at Tls. 130.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels, old and new, are wanted at \$77½ and \$45 respectively, but there are obtainable at the rates. Humphreys Estates are on offer at \$18. Hongkong Lands are obtainable at \$102, and West Points at \$14.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$6. Ewos ruled strong in the North during the early part of the week with buyers at Tls. 147; but at the close are easier at Tls. 138. Other stocks under this heading we take the following changes from latest mail advices to hand from Shanghai. Internationals Tls. 75; Lau Kung Mow Tls. 101, and Sochees Tls. 425.

Miscellaneous.—China Light and Powers are in demand at \$6. Bales of China Provisions have been effected at \$93 and more can possibly be placed. Green Island Cements have found buyers at \$71 and more can be placed. Philippines are first at \$93. In the early part of the week, Langkats were wanted at Tls. 950, but at the close a reaction has taken place and buyers only offer Tls. 940. Sumatras are in favour at Tls. 155.

Rubbers.—Anglo-Malaya have been the theme of a fair business at advancing rates up to 7/1. Balgownies have improved to \$82½ but shares are obtainable at that figure. Sales of Castileños have taken place at the improved rate of 50/- at which they close steady. Damansaras have been sold at 96/6. Golcondas are wanted at 63/- Highlands and Lowlands have changed hands at 75/- and more are wanted.

Kamungs have been the medium of a fair business at 4/5. Kuala Lumpurs show a considerable advance on last week's quotation and as high as 142/6 has been reached, but at the close there are sellers at 130/- after numerous sales, at various rates. Linggis are inquired for at 27/- Ledbury's have changed hands at various rates up to 57/6, and more are wanted. The partly paid shares have been sold at 31/6. Seusgei Kapas have advanced to 75/- buyers. Cherars have been dealt in at \$7, while Pejams are on offer at \$82. A fair business has been done in London Asiatic's advancing rates up to 7/6, at which they close firm. Glenelys have found buyers at \$10 (Straits). Lumuts have buyers at 5/- premium.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1.91 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 75.

These statements have been collected from the mail circular for the month of December, 1908, and are based on information received from reliable sources.

It is to be noted that the figures given are approximate only, and do not represent the exact value of the market.

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No. 109 and 121.—An almost nominal business only has transpired in these two counts at the reduction mentioned above.

No. 106.—A few bales, of two or three mills, were booked at \$1 lower than our last quotation.

No. 208.—Whatever demand exists in our market appears to be principally for this count, the recovery of \$2 reported above affecting only a few favorite tickets.

Total sales 3,000 bales.

Upside stocks estimated at 17,000 bales.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPIRE LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong. "EMPIRE OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 29TH. "EMPIRE OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, FEB. 25TH.

"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH.

"EMPIRE OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 26TH.

"EMPIRE OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 26TH.

"EMPIRE OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD.

"EMPIRE OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. with Atlantic Mail Steamer, as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) \$75, round.

Passenger have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan; and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port. \$43.

Via New York. \$45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Bases of Passage & Freight, apply to—

M. W. CRAUDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR Steamship On MANILA "YUENSANG" ... FRIDAY, 14th Jan., 4 P.M. SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI "FOOKSANG" ... FRIDAY, 21st Jan., Noon. SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUTSANG" ... SATURDAY, 22nd Jan., Noon. SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LAISANG" ... TUESDAY, 1st Feb., Noon.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL—Feb. 5th to 14th 1910.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 28th January, and 4th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanchang

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4. Hongkong, 6th January, 1910.

General Managers.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO HONGKONG
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "HANYANG" ... 8th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "CHIENHUA" ... 9th Daylight.
HOIHOI & HAIPHONG "SINGAN" ... 9th 10 A.M.
MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE "CHANGSHA" ... 10th 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO "NAI CHANG" ... 10th 4 P.M.
MANILA "TAMING" ... 10th 3 P.M.
ZAMBOANGA, CEBU & ILOILO "KAIFONG" ... 12th 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "CHENHAR" ... 13th 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "AHUAI" ... 16th Daylight.
MANILA "TRAE" ... 18th 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI "LINAN" ... 18th 4 P.M.

MANILA CARNIVAL—5th to 14th FEBRUARY.

S.S. "Taming" will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. "Taming" sails from Manila on 15th ibid for Hongkong. Special reduced return fare of \$50.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked largely for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chuen, Liang, Chinhsu), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45, single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 7th January, 1910.

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HONGKONG—MANILA.
CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
KUBI	3140	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 8th Jan., at Noon.
LAIRO	3140	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. LIMITED.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamers

"PEMBROKESHIRE" (late "Segura") & "CARMARTHENSHIRE" offering superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, will be despatched from Hongkong as above on or about end of January and beginning of March respectively.

FARE TO LONDON ... £35

A Stewardess and fully qualified Doctor are carried.

N.B.—"Pembroke" calls at Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,181	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 1910, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Not adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

FOR

Steamers

Leaves

TAMSUI V. SWATOW & AMOY "DAIJIN MARU" Captain Y. Kaburaki SUNDAY, 9th Jan., at 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW "GOSHUN MARU" Captain T. Saito THURSDAY, 16th Jan., at Daylight.

ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY "SOMU MARU" Captain T. Saito WEDNESDAY, 17th Jan., at 8 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "GOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU".

First class Cabin AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailing, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1910.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES 1910

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via KAMO MARU, Capt. F. Sommer, Tons 900 WEDNESDAY, 10th Jan., at Daylight.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID AKI MARU, Capt. K. Saito, Tons 7000 WEDNESDAY, 2nd Feb., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE SAWA MARU, Capt. A. Keith, Tons 6500 WEDNESDAY, 10th Jan., From YOKOHAMA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 6000 FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon.

VIAMANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE MIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000 THURSDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon.

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE & TATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 9000 WEDNESDAY, 12th Jan., at Noon.

YOKOHAMA MIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000 WEDNESDAY, 19th Jan., at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA INABA MARU, Capt. R. Hayes, Tons 6500 SATURDAY, 8th Jan., at Daylight.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Evans, Tons 6000 FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at Daylight.

BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO TOSA MARU, Capt. Y. Nomura, Tons 6000 TUESDAY, 11th January.

I Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy. 1 Cabin only. Carries deck passengers.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yoko-

hama, 1st and 2nd class passage passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Bills of Lading, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1909.

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Shipping—Steamers.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	197/16
Do. demand	198
Do. 4 months' sight	197/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.25
America—Bank T.T.	4.82
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.82
India T.T.	1.33
Do. demand	1.33
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	1.91
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H. K. \$100	7.04
Japan—Bank T.T.	5.74
Java—Bank T.T.	10.74
Buying	
4 months' sight L/C.	10/13/16
6 months' sight L/C.	10/15/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	4.48
4 months' sight do.	4.58
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	10/16
4 months' sight France	2.79
6 months' sight do.	2.31
4 months' sight Germany	1.87
Bar Silver	24 3/16
Bank of England rate	4 %
Sovereign	11 10

SHIPPING AND MAIIS

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Empress of China*) 8th inst.
Indian (*Gregory Apcar*) 8th inst.
Indian (*Lightning*) 10th inst.
German (*Prinz Eitel Friedrich*) 13th inst.
Indian (*Foeksing*) 10th inst.

The Shire Line-a, *Finskise*, left London for Hongkong on 2nd inst., and may be expected here on 16th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Bombay Maru*, Bombay, Lieu, left Singapore for this port on 6th inst., and is expected here on 12th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Atiuta Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 5th inst., and is expected here on 11th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Nihon Maru*, Australian Line, left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on 6th inst., and is expected here on 17th inst.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 7 a.m. on 6th inst., and leaves again at 11 p.m., same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 8 p.m. on 7th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. FIGG, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.—

On the 7th at 11.10 p.m.—The barometer has risen on the N.E. coast of China, and fallen over the Northern shores of the Sea of Japan.

The depression lying over Manchuria yesterday appears to be moving into the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan.

The barometer has fallen again over Central and S. China and also at the stations in the South.

Pressure is highest over the Yellow Sea. It is low over the S. part of the China Sea.

Moderate to fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

- Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. winds, fresh; fair to cloudy and misty.
- Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate.
- South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.
- South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Gloosam, Br. ss., 2,855, W. J. Haughton, 6th Jan.—Singapore 30th Dec., Gen.—T. & Co.

Fri. Norw. ss., 850, C. Vagle, 6th Jan.—Halibut, 4th Jan., Rice.—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.

Delhi, Br. ss., 4,784, G. W. Gordon, 7th Jan.—Shanghai 4th Jan., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bridgwater, Ger. ss., 4,163, Schwinghamer, 7th Jan.—Shanghai 4th Jan., Gen.—H. A. L.

Tijpanas, Dut. ss., 2,444, J. B. van Damme, 7th Jan.—Manila 1st Jan., Hemp & Co.—S. I. & Co.

Saint George, Br. ss., 2,674, H. B. Sader, 6th Jan.—Barry 17th Nov., Coal—D. & Co.

Wing Fat & Co.

Tjikici, Dut. ss., 2,888, H. Koops, 6th Jan.—Amoy 5th Jan., Coal—J. C. J. L.

Taiwan Maru, Chi. ss., 1,460, Julianus, 5th Jan.—Saigon 31st Dec., Rice—Wallen & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Cormorant, Br. barque, 2,800, W. J. Davis, 18th Nov.—from New York, Petroleum—S.O. Co.

Lydhurst, Br. ship, 2,244, Parnell, 16th Oct.—Canton 15th Oct., Ballast—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

infant; Messrs. T. Godsell, T. Brown and F. King, From Kobe for Singapore—Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. W. G. Campbell, infant and aman. From Shanghai for Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Linden, Mrs. W. Bucknell, Misses Miller, Elmore, Hope, Iban (z), Golmuk, Bedford, Massa, A. Rachet, C. Jackson and servant, J. Shirley, Davis, Hammons, Zaso, Ibsen, Stephenson and Forsyth. For Marseilles—Mr. B. A. Somkh.

Passengers deported.
Per *Davao*, for Shanghai—Mr. A. Piercy, Eng-Lieut. John B. Hawill and Robert Gold; Mr. A. S. Harroll, Capt. G. Robertson, Messrs. Yeom and servant; Fong and servant, Ant and servant, Mrs. C. Selden, 2 children, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Tao Kong Cheung, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, Miss and Mrs. Harry, Messrs. Evans, Unquhart, Mr. and Mrs. Southland, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Shekury, Rev. and Mrs. Bartholomew.

Shipping Reports.
St. *Dalit*, from Shanghai—Fresh N.E. wind, and fine weather throughout.

St. *Haimun*, from Swatow—Had light to moderate N.E. breeze and cloudy clear weather.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Allie, Br. ss., 1,450, J. Martin, and Jan.—Saigon 28th Dec., Rice—Man Fat.

Aina, Br. ss., 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 4th Jan.—San Francisco 7th Dec., Honolulu 14th, Yokohama 27th, Kobe 28th, Nagasaki 30th, and Shanghai 1st Jan., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. Co.

Changsha, Br. ss., 1,216, E. Finlayson, 6th Jan.—Manila 3rd Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Chingtuofu, Chi. ss., 2,260, A. Augensen, 26th Dec.—Tsingtau 21st Dec., Salt.—Wallen & Co.

Chowta, Ger. ss., 1,115, E. Gatheman, 3rd Jan.—Swatow and Jan., Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Daljin Maru, Jap. ss., 1,000, V. Kaburaki, 5th Jan.—Swatow 4th Jan., Gen.—O. S. K.

Drifur, Nor. ss., 1,002, J. Bing, 4th Jan.—Bangkok and Swatow 25th Dec., Gen.—Agard Thorstein & Co.

Haddon Hall, Br. ss., 2,677, J. Abram, 6th Jan.—from New York, Ballast—S. O. Co.

Hanyang, Br. ss., 1,207, Trowbridge, 6th Jan., Jan.—Canton 5th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Hazel Dollar, Br. ss., 7,200, M. Ridley, 26th Dec.—Moji 21st Dec., Coal—Order.

Hinrang, Br. ss., 1,130, A. J. Smith, 3rd Dec.—Java 20th Dec., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Hopang, Br. ss., 1,350, J. M. Hay, 31st Dec.—Java 20th Dec., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Huapeh, Br. ss., 1,207, P. Cole, 6th Jan.—Canton 5th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Iacoris, Br. ss., 1,340, H. G. D. Frampton, 29th Dec.—Saigon 23rd Dec., Gen.—China.

Nanchang, Br. ss., 1,062, G. J. Spink, 31st Dec.—Chefoo via Weihaiwei and Tsing-tau 26th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Shakano Maru, Jap. ss., 2,064, K. Nagata, 6th Jan.—Moji 30th Dec., Coal—Ataka & Co.

Shiokok Maru Maru, Jap. ss., 3,639, K. Seki, 2nd Jan.—Moji 29th Dec., Coal—Ataka & Co.

Sigpan, Br. ss., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 5th Jan.—Haiphong and Hoitow 4th Jan., Live Stock and Gen.—B. & S.

Taiwan Maru, Jap. ss., 1,460, Julianus, 5th Jan.—Castor 5th Jan., Ballast—Chinese.

Taiwan Maru, Br. ss., 1,042, A. Jenkins, 4th Jan.—Saigon 30th Dec., Rice and Meat—Wing Fat & Co.

Tjikici, Dut. ss., 2,888, H. Koops, 6th Jan.—Amoy 5th Jan., Coal—J. C. J. L.

Taiwan Maru, Chi. ss., 1,460, Julianus, 5th Jan.—Saigon 31st Dec., Rice—Wallen & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Cormorant, Br. barque, 2,800, W. J. Davis, 18th Nov.—from New York, Petroleum—S.O. Co.

Lydhurst, Br. ship, 2,244, Parnell, 16th Oct.—Canton 15th Oct., Ballast—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

January 6th, 1910, a.m.
Bar. Th. Hu. Wind W.

Vladivostok, 8 a.m. 30.00 to 80 SW b
Nemuro, 6 a.m. 30.97 — NE —
Hakodate, 30.01 — SW 4
Kochi, 30.15 — E 6
Nagasaki, 30.19 — E 6
Osima, 30.08 — NE 6
Naha, 30.05 — SW 6
Bonin Is., 30.01 — SW 6
Chelao, 6 a.m. 30.02 38 SW 6
Weihaiwei, 6 a.m. 30.29 42 100 SE 6
Hankow, 6 a.m. 30.29 42 100 SE 6
Kuikang, 6 a.m. 30.30 41 100 E 6
Shanghai, 6 a.m. 30.10 45 92 SSE 6
Sharp Peak, 6 a.m. 30.21 45 92 E 6
Anny, 6 a.m. 30.09 61 92 S 6
Swatow, 6 a.m. 30.07 — E 6
Taikoo, 6 a.m. 30.08 — E 6
Taitung, 6 a.m. 30.08 — E 6
Tawan, 6 a.m. 30.08 — E 6
Koushan, 6 a.m. 30.08 — NE 6
Pescadores, 6 a.m. 30.07 — NE 6
Canton, 6 a.m. 30.14 66 95 E 6
Hongkong, 6 a.m. 30.15 69 E 6
Victoria Peak, 6 a.m. 30.10 65 ENE 6
Gap Rock, 6 a.m. 30.10 65 ENE 6
Macao, 6 a.m. 30.15 69 ENE 6
Wuchow, 6 a.m. — — — —

January 7th, 1910, a.m.
Vladivostok, 8 a.m. 30.07 45 SW 6
Nemuro, 6 a.m. 30.93 — NE —
Hakodate, 30.01 — SW 6
Kochi, 30.15 — E 6
Nagasaki, 30.19 — E 6
Osima, 30.08 — NE 6
Naha, 30.05 — SW 6
Bonin Is., 30.03 — NE 6
Chelao, 6 a.m. 30.01 81 92 S 6
Weihaiwei, 6 a.m. 30.29 37 SW 6
Hankow, 6 a.m. 30.10 45 100 SW 6
Kuikang, 6 a.m. 30.10 45 100 SW 6
Shanghai, 6 a.m. 30.20 37 100 SW 6
Gap Rock, 6 a.m. 30.04 65 92 SSE 6
Macao, 6 a.m. 30.10 65 ENE 6
Wuchow, 6 a.m. 30.10 63 ENE 6
Holbow, 6 a.m. — — — —

January 8th, 1910, a.m.
Vladivostok, 8 a.m. 30.07 45 SW 6
Nemuro, 6 a.m. 30.93 — NE —
Hakodate, 30.01 — SW 6
Kochi, 30.15 — E 6
Nagasaki, 30.19 — E 6
Osima, 30.08 — NE 6
Naha, 30.05 — SW 6
Bonin Is., 30.03 — NE 6
Chelao, 6 a.m. 30.01 81 92 S 6
Weihaiwei, 6 a.m. 30.29 37 SW 6
Hankow, 6 a.m. 30.10 45 100 SW 6
Kuikang, 6 a.m. 30.10 45 100 SW 6
Shanghai, 6 a.m. 30.20 37 100 SW 6
Gap Rock, 6 a.m. 30.04 65 92 SSE 6
Macao, 6 a.m. 30.10 65 ENE 6
Wuchow, 6 a.m. 30.10 63 ENE 6
Holbow, 6 a.m. — — — —

January 9th, 1910, a.m.
Vladivostok, 8 a.m. 30.07 45 SW 6
Nemuro, 6 a.m. 30.93 — NE —
Hakodate, 30.01 — SW 6
Kochi, 30.15 — E 6
Nagasaki, 30.19 — E 6
Osima, 30.08 — NE 6
Naha, 30.05 — SW 6
Bonin Is., 30.03 — NE 6
Chelao, 6 a.m. 30.01 81 92 S 6
Weihaiwei, 6 a.m. 30.29 37 SW 6
Hankow, 6 a.m. 30.10 45 100 SW 6
Kuikang, 6 a.m. 30.10 45 100 SW 6
Shanghai, 6 a.m. 30.20 37 100 SW 6
Gap Rock, 6 a.m. 30.04 65 92 SSE 6
Macao, 6 a.m. 30.10 65 ENE 6
Wuchow, 6 a.m. 30.10 63 ENE 6
Holbow, 6 a.m. — — — —

January 10th, 1910, a.m.
Vladivostok, 8 a.m. 30.07 45 SW 6
Nemuro, 6 a.m. 30.93 — NE —
Hakodate, 30.01 — SW 6
Kochi, 30.15 — E 6
Nagasaki, 30.19 — E 6
Osima, 30.08 — NE 6
Naha, 30.05 — SW 6
Bonin Is., 30.03 — NE 6
Chelao, 6 a.m. 30.01 81 92 S 6
Weihaiwei, 6 a.m. 30.29 37 SW 6
Hankow, 6 a.m. 30.10 45 100 SW 6
Kuikang, 6 a.m. 30.10 45 100 SW 6
Shanghai, 6 a.m. 30.20 37 100 SW 6
Gap Rock, 6 a.m. 30.04 65 92 SSE 6
Macao, 6 a.m. 30.10 65 ENE 6
Wuchow, 6 a.m. 30.10 63 ENE 6
Holbow, 6 a.m. — — — —

January 11th, 1910, a.m.
Vladivostok, 8 a.m. 30.07 45 SW 6
Nemuro, 6 a.m. 30.93 — NE —
Hakodate, 30.01 — SW 6
Kochi, 30.15 — E 6
Nagasaki, 30.19 — E 6
Osima, 30.08 — NE 6
Naha, 30.05 — SW 6
Bonin Is., 30.03 — NE 6
Chelao, 6 a.m. 30.01 81 92 S 6
Weihaiwei, 6 a.m. 30.29 37 SW 6
Hankow, 6 a.m. 30.10 45 100 SW 6
Kuikang, 6 a.m. 30.10 45 100 SW 6
Shanghai, 6 a.m. 30.20 37 100 SW 6
Gap Rock, 6 a.m. 30.04 65 92 SSE 6
Macao, 6 a.m. 30.10 65 ENE 6
Wuchow, 6 a.m. 30.10 63 ENE 6
Holbow, 6 a.m. — — — —

January 12th, 1910, a.m.
Vladivostok, 8 a.m. 30.07 45 SW 6
Nemuro, 6 a.m. 30.93 — NE —
Hakodate, 30.01 — SW 6
Kochi, 30.15 — E 6
Nagasaki, 30.19 — E 6
Osima, 30

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIN & CO. Corrected to noon : later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,560,000 \$16,000 \$10,000	\$2,001,810	{ Interim of 5/- for account 1909 @ ex 1/9 5/- for 1909	4 % { \$1,000 sales London, 10.10.
National Bank of China, Limited.....	90,000	7	6	44,000 \$3,000	\$30,552	5/- (London 3/6) for 1909	... 50 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.					Note	5/- for 1908	7 % \$145 sellers
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,560,000 \$114,681 \$10,700 \$185,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	... Tls. 112
North China Insurance Company, Ltd	10,000	15	6	{ Tls. 225,000 Tls. 225,000 Tls. 140,250 \$1,000,000 \$105,248 \$105,249 \$108,209	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	... Tls. 112
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,560,000	\$1,454,901	Final of 5/- making 5/- for 1907 and interim of 5/- for 1908	54 % \$900 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,500,000	\$77,637	5/- and bonus 5/- for 1907	7 % \$230
FIRE I.						5/- and bonus 5/- for 1907	7 % \$118 sellers
China Fire Insurance Company,	70,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$375,342	5/- and bonus 5/- for 1907	7 % \$370 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,435,473	\$1,567,711	5/- for 1907	72 % \$350
SHIPPING.						5/- for 1906	... \$8 sellers
China and Magla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$1,031	5/- for 1906	... \$33
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,458,688	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	... \$35
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,435,473	\$1,567,711	Interim of 5/- for account 1909	78 % \$320 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$2,000,000	\$1,567,711	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/11/16—5/-, 2/-	... \$63 buyers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$2,000,000	\$1,567,711	Final of 2/- for 1906 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	... 66/6 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	4/-	4/-	\$2,000,000	\$1,567,711	5/- for 1906	260 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$1,567,711	5/- for year ending 10.4.1909	4 % \$145
REFINERIES.						5/- for year ending 10.4.1909	37 %
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	Dr. 55,858	5/- for year ending 31.12.08	518 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	5	5	\$1,500,000	Dr. 55,858	5/- for 1897	521 sellers
Peak Sugar Cultivation Com. Ltd. Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.12.09	Tls. 355 buyers
MINING.						None	... 501 sellers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd	1,000,000	4/-	4/-	\$1,75,000	Dr. 1,481	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7 % Tls. 18 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	18/10	18/10	\$1,500,000	Dr. 1,481	No. 12 of 1/- & 4/- cents	551 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.						5/- for year ending 31.12.08	... \$10
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$15	\$1,500,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- for year ending 31.12.08	... \$61 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd	60,000	\$55	\$50	\$1,500,000	Dr. 57,421	None	... \$50 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd	50,000	\$5	\$50	\$1,500,000	Dr. 57,421	Interim of 5/- for account 1909	... \$50 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Dr. 57,421	Final of Tls. 2/- for year ending 31.4.09	64 % Tls. 75 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,257 Tls. 50,00 Tls. 185,00	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 % Tls. 130 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.						None	... 502 sellers
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd	35,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Dr. 57,421	Tls. 6 for year ending 24.2.09	54 % Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$15,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- on old and 60 cents on first new issue	515 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	13,000	\$5	\$5	\$15,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- on old and 60 cents on first new issue	577 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd	8,000	\$52	\$1	\$15,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- new b. 5/- new b.	515 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$15,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- on old and 60 cents on first new issue	515 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$15,000	Dr. 57,421	60 cents for 1908	515 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$15,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- for 1908	515 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$15,000	Dr. 57,421	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	61 % Tls. 120 sales
COTTON MILLS.						Interim of 5/- for account 1909	61 % Tls. 144 buyers
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	\$1,500,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- for year ending 31.10.09	515 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 40,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- cents for year ending 31.7.08	515 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,500,000	Dr. 57,421	Tls. 7/- for year ending 31.6.09	... Tls. 75
Lou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Dr. 57,421	Tls. 4 for 1908	... Tls. 101
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	\$1,500,000	Dr. 57,421	Tls. 5 for 1906	... Tls. 425
MISCELLANEOUS.						15 % per share for 1908	... \$10
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	12/6	12/6	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- for 1908	... \$12
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	45,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- for 1908	... 56 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	Dr. 57,421	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	... 56 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd	135,000	\$10	\$10	None	Dr. 57,421	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	... 56 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	5/-	5/-	None	Dr. 57,421	50 cents for 1908	... 56 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- for year ending 31.7.09	... 56 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	None	Dr. 57,421	Interim of 5/- for account 1909	... 56 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	None	Dr. 57,421	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	... 56 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 56 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd	60,000	\$10	\$10	None	Dr. 57,421	Interim of 5/- for account 1909	... 560 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwbedrijf in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$20,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$0	\$20	\$20,000	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
Tele Waterbox Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$4-	\$4-	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	5/-	5/-	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
RUBBERS.						5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	2/-	2/-	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
Balgowrie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$1	\$10	None	Dr. 57,421	5/- ad. bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	... 561 sellers
Castledore Rubber							

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8078

萬大廿一十年元月

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1910.

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號七月正真香港

Sixty-second Annual
Sole Copyright.

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BIRTHS.

On December 21, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Miller, two daughters.

On December 26, 1909, of Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Wroe, a son.

On December 26, 1909, at Shanghai, Mrs. M. W. Lethell, of a son.

On Tuesday, December 28, 1909, at Shanghai, Mrs. H. Herifson, of a son.

On December 30, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jourdan, son; Edward Paul.

On December 30, 1909, at Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Ruton Viccione, a son.

On December 30, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of F. A. Sampson, of a daughter.

On December 31, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Head, a daughter (Stillborn).

On January 1, 1910, at Shanghai, Mrs. T. F. W. Mumford, of a son.

On January 1, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of Robert P. Whiteman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Christmas-day, 1909, at Shanghai, Walter Harry, elder son of Arthur W. Garwood, Esq., of Norwich, to Gertrude Alice, younger daughter of Elijah Thomas Bailey, Esq., of Norwich, England.

On December 30, 1909, at Yates' Home, Robert Thomas Bryan, D.D., to Mamie Salle.

DEATHS.

Dec. 3, at London: Jean Jardine, daughter of D. Landis, aged 11 months.

On December 25, 1909, at Shanghai, Lucy Borison, aged 3 years (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Borison, T.M. Customs), of scarlet fever.

At Shanghai, George Read Fawcett, late member of "Hongkong Company," Shanghai Volunteer Fire-Brigade.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1910.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

(3rd January.)

Once again, the staid and respectable P. and O. Steam Navigation Company has held its annual meeting with Sir Thomas Sutherland in the chair. Of course we read the old story of valiant endeavour and hard times, but the shareholders have little to complain about in receiving a nine per cent. dividend. No doubt they would have preferred more, but, in face of the strenuous competition which exists in the shipping world, it can only be said that the P. and O. Company have done very well indeed. Twelve months ago, as the chairman said, there was a glut throughout every part of the world, especially in the great ports in the Far East, and they themselves had almost a small fleet of ships laid up in London. They therefore brought forward an appeal to the foreign services with which

they were in competition. A Japanese company had just placed eleven steamships in the trade between Japan and England and the Continent of Europe. They were not mail steamships, although they were excellent vessels, but they were given a subsidy of £35,000 a year, or £20,000 more than the British Government paid to the P. and O. Company for their service to India, to China, and to Australia. Shipowners were instinctively freetraders, they revelled in free imports, but when they came to see the protection extended by foreign countries to their shipping it gave them to "think seriously" and to wonder what the future would be. Referring to the expenditure, he said that in the last four years their coal account had risen by £100,000. When the shifting export duty on coal was taken off, the price bounded up suddenly to an enormous figure, and he saw no prospect of lower prices this year than they had last year. They all saw what was taking place in Australia. They had received that morning alarming telegrams to the stoppage of work in Sydney and Melbourne, and if trade improved and their freights advanced it would cost them more than at present to lay down their coal at foreign ports. The present report might not be a brilliant one, but taking into consideration the conditions under which they had been working, the fact that after charging the full depreciation, they made a return of 9 per cent upon their capital and carried forward a substantial balance was highly satisfactory. On the whole the P. and O. has done remarkably well during the past year, but why was there no mention of Chinese porters?

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MEETINGS AT THE SANITARY BOARD.

(5th January.)

Those who read the report of the Sanitary Board meeting held yesterday must have wondered what the object of the President was in declaring that a certain portion of the business should be held *in camera*. Not a few must have fancied that the minute in question had to do with some grievous offence on the part of the officials, or that some malingerer coolie had been caught in the act. For the speeches were so guarded that it was impossible without the key to make head or tail of what the members were driving at. Indeed the mysterious element was maintained with such skill that one might have been reading a detective yarn in which all sorts of possibilities were hinted at only to cast away in the end and a solution totally unexpected discovered. The first plan was that "strangers withdraw" in order that the minutes of a confidential meeting be considered. It will be seen that we are not behind the mother of Parliaments when it comes to official language. Mr. Shelton Hooper then boldly up and spoke and demanded to know what it was that they wished to consider in private, but it turned out afterwards that Mr. Shelton Hooper was only following the example of the famous racing judge who asked what Counsel meant by "the field" in a betting transaction. Without replying directly to the suggestion that the subject should be considered in public, the President said "there was a paper put down on the confidential agenda which from the minutes on the subject showed that there seemed some divergence of opinion as to whether strangers should withdraw or not before the matter was considered." In order to ascertain the views of members he thought it would be best to take a vote. Personally he thought the matter should be considered in private and proposed that strangers should withdraw during its consideration. Meanwhile we can fancy the newspaper men on the tip-toe of expectation thinking of the dreadful scandal they were to present to an amazed public next morning. But still they were to be thwarted, for the conspirators had not half exhausted their hidden battery of hints. Mr. Hooper in fact became so mysterious that he could scarcely understand himself, for he said he would like to know what the matter was they proposed to discuss and then proceeded: "He was not going to give away what the matter was, but he thought it was not in the public interest or in the interest of the Government that it should be discussed in confidence, and he thought the end would be better attained if there was a public discussion on it." At last the President goaded to desperation, said he was referring to a letter dated 16th September, 1909, from Colonel Bedford. And everybody said "Oh" and "Ah" quite convinced that the point had been gained and that the general public had been taken into the confidence of the Board and knew all there was to know about this hideous nightmare. At all events Mr. Hooper was satisfied for he is reported as having said that now he knew what it was he might say that the subject was a matter which should be thoroughly and publicly ventilated, and he appealed to the other members of the Board to help him in defeating this motion that it should be treated confidentially. If members carefully looked through the paper they would see that there was not a thing there that every man in the street should not know. Why, therefore, should the Board, as the representatives of the public treat the matter confidentially, as though they had something hidden up their sleeve, that they were afraid should be divulged? He thought it was against public policy, public interests and the interests of the Government that the matter should be treated confidentially. Although he did not think that the disclosure of what transpired in the Board room would do any harm, he nevertheless endorsed the remarks of Mr. Shelton Hooper on the subject of "secret conferences."

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not show any violent fluctuations and in that respect it followed the same track as Hongkong.

"WATERING PLACES IN CHINA."

Many of those connected with the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and most of those on the editorial staff of the journal published in the interests of students of tropical diseases have been either closely connected with Hongkong or have working knowledge of its general conditions. Naturally, when questions of health in China crop up at they do at every meeting, Sir Patrick Manson and Mr. James Cantlie have a good deal to say with regard to Hongkong and so the interests of the city's Colony are kept well to the forefront. In the Journal it is possible on occasions to discover the views of Mr. Cantlie expressed with no little vigour, for it is one of the charms of medical literature that when plain, practical, matter-of-fact things have to be discussed the medical man will suffer no boasting about the bush. He would rather be wrong than indefinite. And so goes for his opinions hammer and tongue and lay down the law with all the vigour of an Old Bailey judge. The latest question to arouse the interest of these days in tropical diseases is that relating to mineral spas in tropical countries. The writer, in the article in question, which appears as an editorial, considers it peculiar that so little should be heard about "watering" places in tropical countries or of natural mineral wells and waters. It was right here, as the York says, that we expected some of the staff of editors to interpolate—What about Hongkong? But not a trumpet call or a funeral note, so to speak, on the subject. We pass on thinking that in due course the writer will be pulverised when he has come to an end of his theories. He goes on to say that one would have expected that in Asia, Africa and the Archipelago—what Archipelago he refers to we have not the slightest idea for there are at least half a dozen which might come under the term "the" archipelago—medicinal waters endowed with curative properties of wide repute would have been as well known and patronised as they are in Europe. Yet he proceeds, except for Japan, it is not so. Here we pause for a moment to ask the question: Has the writer never heard of the hot water springs at Macao, where you have only to jump in and all diseases are swept away for ever and a day? For the matter of that, has he never heard of the wonderful medicinal baths in Hongkong, situated at Wanchai, Found Lane, Second Street and Sheng Fung Lane? Is it not a fact that in 1907 no fewer than 300,000 visitors patronised these waters which are provided free by paternal if not grand-motherly Government, no less than for taking a trip to the Wanchai Spa? As for South China it simply swarms with medicinal tubs, but people are so accustomed to the sight of water in these parts that they do not think the subject a fit one for general conversation. In fact it is not quite decent to be continually harping upon what one eats and drinks and how often he washes his skin, and what benefit he derives from his tub and so forth. In Hongkong we seldom refer to water at all, although with a duty on intoxicating liquors and the price of soda water going up and up being cut off the list and one thing or another we shall soon have to face the worst and examine into this question of what water really is and where it can be obtained cheapest. Of course we are all aware that there is a sort of water in the harbour, but that is mainly for the use of hydrographers who can tell the force of typhoons by throwing bread on the waters, or some such thing and for the benefit of picnickers who wish to visit Gin Drinker's Bay. But now we are speaking of water which is "neither half in half nor a quarter or two but the regular royal thing." Perhaps when we are really pushed we shall consult Mr. Frank Brown on the subject and he will doubtless tell us where to get that aqua pura which he so persistently talks about month after month. But to return to the question about mineral spas and watering places. The writer after asking why people at home do not hear much about medicinal wells in the tropics asks half a dozen questions, purely for the purpose of tantalising his readers and he says: "It is because the natives of these countries have few ailments requiring medicinal waters than is the case in Europe. No doubt, gout, plethora, and congested livers from over-eating and over-drinking are ailments much less frequently met with amongst natives of Asia and Africa than of Europe. In Europe, the best drinker especially requires to periodically 'boozie' German water, to make himself look fair and fat"; but in Asia and Africa most liquors are practically not used by the natives, and consequently "drumy (muddy) waters" are not in request. It is because the wells and waters possessing medicinal properties are as yet unexploited and although they may exist in numbers and possess a local reputation, now for curing skin ailments, now for internal complaints, they have not gained the world-wide reputation that Ems, Aix, Bath, Carlsbad, Lourdes, &c., possess? It may be that as European civilisation, as it is termed, introduces champagne, port and beer into Asia and Africa, ailments of a plethoric nature will arise and the neighbourhood of the Hindoo-Khoss or Kuwenzhou will be exploited by the Spa proprietor; for as the dock is found near the navel, so is the "creative" water found near the dwellings of the victims of excess. Undoubtedly, at this stage we should ejaculate "Hear, hear," without either knowing or caring very much what we are talking about. But a fine rounded sentence which seems to promise mountains of money and cascades of cash deserves adequate recognition. The editorial, so far, has proceeded placidly enough—and, remember, it is an editorial printed in leader type in the leader column. We explain that to show that it is an editorial and not a quack advertisement. And so we read that the mineral water wanted is ferruginous water, if the iron is present in a condition that admits of being absorbed. The Japanese, as usual, are ahead in this matter; they have several medicinal waters, the virtues and chemical properties of which are well known. The sulphur baths of Japan have a wide reputation, and the hot water springs in several parts of the islands are held in high repute for skin ailments and especially for leprosy. Nor are they behind in exploiting ferruginous waters. Now we are coming to the point, and me throw in without further suggestion: "What is known as 'Tansen' is gradually gaining a world-wide reputation. 'Tansen' water contains a soluble carbonate of iron, and resembles in composition Schwabach water. 'Tansen' however, possesses the virtue that it can be bottled and shipped, and the carbonate of iron does not fall out of solution, as is the case with Schwabach water, when it is attempted to extract it. In the chlorosis of young girls, it is assumed, whether due to malaria or so-called 'climate' and in the convalescent stage of all kinds of the many tropical climates in which iron is indicated, 'Tansen' has proved to many medical men in practice in the Far East, a valuable therapeutic asset. Tansen is a pleasant-tasting water and well-agreeable method of introducing iron into the system. We need go no farther. The Journal has started to boom." Tansen, and why not?

The only objection might come from the rivals of Mr. Clifford Wilkins, but that gentleman is well able to fight his own battles. We would only point out, in conclusion, what a number of points are to be found in a short article in a professional paper which the general public is not likely to see in a blue moon.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

"BRITISH ADVISERS RECOMMENDED."

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 3rd January, 1910.

The British Government has recommended to the Central Government two officials as advisers to the Navy Board.

The Government has referred the recommendation to Prince Shun Pui-lap, the special commissioner, who has not yet reported on the recommendation.

NATIONAL DEBT REDEMPTION.

PRINCE SU'S EXAMPLE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 3rd January, 1910.

Seeing that the gentry of various Provinces are making contributions to the National Debt Redemption Fund, Prince Su has decided to head the list with a large sum of money so that his example may serve as an incentive to the people.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

FORTHCOMING INVESTIGATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 3rd January, 1910.

Censor Chun Hing-kwei memorialized that another high official should be deputed to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

It was decided to leave the matter to the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI AGAIN DENOUNCED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 4th January.

Censor Kung Cheung-lum has denounced Tsai Nai-huang, the Shanghai Taotai, for taking an interest in a commercial newspaper; a fact which has given rise to public discussion, lowered the prestige of the Government, besides being detrimental to the interests of the people and retarded the progress of constitutional government.

An Imperial edict has been issued directing Viceroy Chang Jen-chun to inquire into and deal with the matter.

SALT SUPERVISORS.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 4th January.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Finance to appoint Salt Supervisors for all the Provinces in the same way as Financial Supervisors.

HUPEH RAILWAY.

FOREIGN LOAN OPPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 4th January.

On the 3rd inst. the representatives of the Hupeh Railway presented a petition to the Ministry of Posts and Communications protesting against the raising of foreign loans and urging that the railway might be managed by the people themselves.

NATIONAL DEBT REDEMPTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 4th January.

In view of the fact that the people have originated the idea of redeeming the national debt, the Prince Regent has offered to contribute the equivalent of a half-year's allowance of his own towards the Redemption Fund.

NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

ARRIVAL AT BERLIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 4th January.

Prince Shun Pui-lap, the naval commissioner, has telegraphed ad-

vising that he was due to arrive at Berlin to-day.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

INVESTIGATION COMMISSIONER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Shanghai, 4th January.

Lung Kim-cheong, who has been appointed to investigate the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway, is to leave for Canton by the C.M.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Kwangtze.

The commissioner is accompanied by two European engineers.

CANTON SALT MONOPOLY.

PROTEST FROM AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th January.

Telegrams have been received from the Chinese residing in America and Australia protesting against the granting of the Salt Monopoly in the Kwangtung Province.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th January.

The Prince Regent has again given peremptory instructions for holding a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

HUPEH RAILWAY

QUESTION OF FOREIGN LOANS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th January.

The representatives of the Hupeh Railway, having memorialized the Ministry of Posts and Communications against the raising of foreign loans, have resolved to fight for their rights with their lives (if necessary), or secure the co-operation of all the other Provinces in their protest, in the event of the Ministry refusing to grant the prayers of the memorial.

SALT BUREAU.

A NEW PROPOSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th January.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Finance to establish a bureau for the control of affairs connected with salt, with An On-lan as director-general.

NATIONAL DEBT.

THE REDEMPTION SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th January.

With reference to the proposed scheme for the redemption of the national debt, it is proposed that officials should contribute in proportion to their salaries, while the people should be left to contribute as they please.

HUPEH RAILWAY.

FOREIGN LOAN OPPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has granted a conference to the representatives of the Hupeh Railway, at which they agreed to confer with the Waiwuju and the Ministry of Finance so as to prevent the raising of foreign loans.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

MINISTRY IN A DILEMMA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

The representatives of Great Britain, America, Germany and France are pressing for the signing of the railway loan agreement on the one hand, while the representatives of the Hupeh Railway are protesting against the raising of foreign loans.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications finds itself in the horns of a dilemma.

MACAO'S BOUNDARY.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S SUGGESTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

General Sir Joachim Machado, the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner, called at the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs yesterday and had a confidential conference.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, suggested that the question of the Macao boundary should be referred to The Hague Tribunal so that the friendly relations between the two countries may not be impaired.

The Waiwuju replied that China and Portugal could settle the matter amicably between themselves.

CLAIM BY A GOVERNESS.

ACTION IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Gomperts, Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the case was again mentioned in which Miss Eve Engle is seeking to recover from Mrs. Lydia Prior the sum of £443.10, for services rendered as governess in defendant's employ. Mr. F. P. Hart, of Messrs. Bruton and Hart, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. G. Dixons, from Mr. A. Harding's office, was for the defendant.

Mr. Hart stated that his friend yesterday served him with a notice on the matter. The defendant's line of defence was justification of dismissal on two grounds—general behaviour and disobedience of lawful orders, but he must have particulars to show what the general behaviour was.

Mr. Dixons said that the matter had better be argued in Chambers.

Mr. Hart pressed his claim to be supplied with particulars.

Mr. Dixon—Very well, my Lord.

It was agreed to supply the particulars in writing to the plaintiff's solicitor.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Sir Matthew Nathan, late Governor of Natal, is expected back from South Africa early in January to take up his appointment as Secretary to the Post Office.

Although comparatively a young man—he is forty-eight—Sir Matthew has served his country in various ways in many distant and little-known "corners" of the world, in all of which he has left a marked impression and a reputation as a vigorous administrator who lets no grass grow under his feet. Whether in Pernambuco, China, or Africa he has displayed remarkable powers of adaptation and a perfect genius for mastering local detail.

He is above all a soldier, and before he came forward as an administrator he did good service for the Royal Engineers, of which body he is now a lieutenant-colonel. While in Hongkong he fired the military enthusiasm of the older men in that tight little outpost of Empire, and was instrumental in the organisation of a Volunteer Reserve Association, open also to those men too old for the ordinary volunteers. Training in marksmanship was the sole aim of the association, and Sir Matthew persuaded many elderly gentlemen who previously, so to speak, knew not one end of a gun from another, to attend the weekly practice at the range and render themselves competent to defend their families and property in event of emergency.

HIS TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

In the engineers gave him authority in matters of transport, and it did not take him long to realise that the most effective missionaries in China are railways. He arrived in Hongkong at that time that the problem of a railway from Canton to Kowloon (the mainland immediately opposite the island of Hongkong), was most acute, and when public opinion was beginning to rebel against the delay in starting the work for which a concession from the Chinese had been obtained. Observing how the future of Hongkong, if not exactly in danger, was being prejudiced by the delay (to say nothing of British prestige or "face," as the Chinese say), Sir Matthew made strong representations locally and in England. The result was the raising of the necessary loan and, before the end of the year, the first part of the line was completed. Neighbours to the south of Ho Yuen, in the Empire of China. The plaintiff gave evidence that, at Ho Yuen, they had a hospital under the charge of a qualified medical man in their employment. At that hospital, charges were made for attendances to those who could afford to pay them. In the case of extreme poverty, medical attendance was given gratuitously. Defendant did not give any evidence at all on any issue in the case, including the above issue, and it was an uncontrollable fact that the plaintiff carried on the business of a hospital and of a medical practitioner at Ho Yuen, in the Empire of China. The plaintiff gave

Two Kwang Provinces.

"WARNING OF DANGER AND LOSS."

MISCHIEVOUS PLACARDS.

The following notice professing to be an appeal issued "by the people" of Kwangtung Province has been printed and is being widely circulated among students and others, says the *N.C. Daily News*. It is entitled "Warning of Danger and Loss of the Liang Kwang" and appeals to moving terms to its readers. The opening sentences declare that China is and is approaching, "the Powers have demanded financial supervision as well as administrative control in China." The reason, it continues, is that finances are the vital essence of a nation, and administration the sovereignty of a country. Should these be in foreign hands, China will share the fate of Egypt and Korea, and her people will receive the designation "slaves of a dead country." The appeal says that this may have been foreseen since the conclusion of the compact by the four Powers. Interests and rights in Manchuria are devoured by Russia and Japan and the Japanese convention is opposed by the United States alone, who adopts this action to protect her commerce in China, and not through any love for the country. The circular appeals to the patriotism of the people to live and die with the two Kwang provinces. It then says that France and Germany have demanded railway rights in the whole province of Kwangtung and also for permission to station troops in Nanking; that the Government does not refuse these demands and Governor Chang is quite helpless. This has caused much agitation in men's minds, and military drills have been instituted in the normal schools. In the Jungs-hien district a

"DARK DEATH SOCIETY"

has been formed as a result. Germany's action is prompted by the Manchuian compunction and the fact that the Powers will carry out a partition policy which will be proclaimed after it has been decided at the session of the Hague Conference next spring. France is now marking out the two Kwang provinces and asks to station troops at Nanking, so as to be quite prepared when the moment arrives for partition. "Will our blood-brothers await death with folded hands or will they stand to save the country? We know as heroic men, they will not submit quietly to death." The appeal then says that France has mobilized 200,000 African (sic) troops in the Tsching Bay and has dispatched 5,000 men to Lungchow with an intent to enter Nanking.

It then refers with approbation to a notification by the Superintendent of the School of Law and Politics, in which he called upon the people to enrol themselves for military drills, and exhorted them to stand for their Empire. The circular prints at the danger which would result to Kwangtung, if Kwangtung should suffer, and urges the students there and all readers to evince patriotism and adopt

"AN IRON BLOOD PRINCIPLE."

as that the situation in China may be saved; it concludes by calling upon every one to act and not rely upon mere words.

A second document of a similar nature reaches us from Kiangsu, and is said to emanate from a government school. Emissaries from the same and other schools are endeavouring to persuade the merchants of a certain town to boycott Japanese goods. The circular is headed:

Please read my warning that our Kiangsu is on the point of destruction.

Oh my countrymen! My own countrymen? Do you indeed know that our China is becoming a place for other countries to enrich their people? Do you indeed know my dearest and most beloved brethren are about to become slaves in a destroyed country? Some time ago we repeatedly received warnings that Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces were on the point of destruction. While, perhaps, this was not entirely correct, we have again just received telegrams from our people in Nanking saying: "The Powers at the Hague Peace conference have determined that they would divide our China's map. Matters are daily more and more urgent.

There is no outsider to help us; no one has devised means to protect us. So, to-day France has several myriads of soldiers on the border of Kwangsi and holds it. Russia has sent forward men, soldiers and threatens Mongolia. England has sent her navy to the neighbourhood of Hongkong. On the 21st of the 10th month (December 3) there suddenly appeared twenty United States' men-of-war; thirteen stopped at Shanghai, seven went to Silver Island at Quinsigang, thus seizing the strategic points on the Yangtze. Japan does as she pleases in Manchuria.

It is especially not necessary to particularise, each of the Powers protects its own sphere of influence and treats the matter as an open and accepted preparation to divide up "China." Before I finished reading this I could not help stamping my foot and crying and sighing that the destruction of my race in China is before my eyes. An empire once down cannot rise again. For a race destroyed there is no second birth. Poland has been swallowed up and though it makes vigorous efforts, it can never be free from Russia's bridle. Destroyed India, though it makes constant efforts to be independent, cannot escape the control of England. So since after we are overcome we are to be offered up as sacrificial animals, why not let us first take the blood of our necks and sprinkle it on our spears and shields? Man exists only in kingdoms. Who would not like to see his country prosper? Too bad, if the camp did a way to save it. Man continues only in races. Who has not the desire to protect his race? The only fear is he may not find a way to do it. My countrymen! My own countrymen, hasten to make plans and every preparation for what's coming great conflict. By no means sit idle and see your country being fattening field for other peoples' and so doily give your bodies to others for slaves. Escape this and you, my countrymen and my fellow, will be exceedingly fortunate.

Written by Hsia Kwei Hoa (?)

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Captain H. H. D. Tohill has succeeded Captain W. O. Brophy at Chatham in the command of the armoured cruiser *Misaki*, which is refitting at Chatham before paying off from the First Cruiser Squadron and recommissioning with a new crew for service on the China Station as flagship of Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Lambton, Commander-in-Chief, in place of the armoured cruiser *King Alfred*. Captain Brophy will enter on duties at the Admiralty as Naval Assistant to Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. B. Bridgeman, Second Naval Lord, in place of Captain R. F. Scott.

Major J. A. Tupman, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been posted to the *Misaki*, flagship of the China Squadron, and Lieutenant P. Wilder, R.M.A., also joins the cruiser for service in connection with wireless telegraphy duties on the China Station. Major Tupman, who has served eighteen years in the R.M.L.I., was on the Qapaq Station during part of the Boxer War, and served as a special service officer and D.A.A.C. at Nanjingport (Qing's model with clasp). Lieutenant Wilder received his commission in the Royal Marine Artillery in 1898, and is a qualified interpreter in Japanese.

KOWLOON CHILDREN'S SPORTS.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Kowloon Cricket Club are to be congratulated on the success of the children's sports which were held under their auspices on New Year's Day. This annual fixture is becoming more and popular each year and the hundreds of children, with their parents and friends, who gathered on the grounds of the Club on Saturday afternoon, were given a treat which delighted them beyond words. The Committee of the Kowloon Cricket Club were unspare in their efforts to make this annual juvenile meeting a success. They must have felt extremely gratified with the result of their indefatigable labours. Special mention must be made of the chairman of the organising committee, Mr. D. Harvey, and his right-hand man, Mr. T. Chee, hon. secretary; and also of the other members of the committee, who were Messrs. J. P. Robinson, W. F. Brewer, F. P. Shiro, H. E. G. Gilchrist, D. J. McKenzie, D. Neilson, W. Weaver, H. Lee, W. W. Peeling, W. Stewart and J. H. Head, hon. treasurer.

Not the least pleasing part of the afternoon's proceedings was the happy address delivered by Mr. H. N. Mody, the president of the K.C.C., who, at the conclusion of the sports, addressing His Excellency the Governor and the large gathering present, said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing sincere thanks to you all for your attendance here this afternoon. It is a great pleasure to us to see you and to realise the interest you take in our Club, and it is particularly kind of His Excellency, who is as we know a very busy man, to once again favour us with his presence. Our only regret is that Lady Lugard, who so kindly gave away the prizes on a former occasion, is unable to be with us today. We hope to see her with us next year. These sports, which are open to all our children, have now reached their fifth anniversary, and judging from their popularity and the support they meet with from all are now well established as a "hardy annual," and I am pleased to say that their expenses are always fully covered, thanks to your goodness. In particular, I would express our thanks to all those who have so generously subscribed and to our friends among the shipping community trading to this port, to whom we are indebted for the excellent cakes we have enjoyed. We have had, I venture to think, a pleasant afternoon's sport, and I hope to welcome you all here next year. With these few remarks I will now ask His Excellency to present the prizes to the successful contestants. (Applause.)

In reply, His Excellency thanked Mr. Mody for his kind remarks, and expressed the hope that they would have a similarly happy time next year. He was sorry that his wife was not present, as she took the keenest interest in this annual meeting, but he hoped she would be here this time next year. The Kowloon Club deserved the thanks of the community for getting up such a meeting, and he concluded by wishing all present a Happy New Year.

His Excellency then presented the prizes. The successful competitors were:—

BOYS' EVENTS.

- Potato Race, ages 10 to 12—1, A. Adams; 2, G. Brittenfeld; 3, J. Smith.
- Potato Race, ages under 11—1, G. Brittenfeld; 2, J. Johnson; 3, A. Logan.
- Cock Fight, ages 12 to 14—1, Glassy; 2, Pepper.
- THE CONSCIENTIOUS MILKMAN.**
- Obstacle Race, ages 10 to 12—1, L. Wilks; 2, Jose del Pan; 3, A. Giuffre.
- Flag Race, ages 8 to 10—1, M. A. Belton; 2, M. Cassim; 3, E. Edgar.
- Blindfold race, ages under 14—1, A. Goldenberg; 2, M. Ralton.
- Tug-of-war, ages 12 to 14—1, M. Ralton; 2, T. Logan; 3, C. Smith.
- Flat race, ages 6 to 8—2, Jose del Pan; 1, L. Lopez; 3, J. Silva.
- Flat race, ages 6 to 8—1, D. Ralton; 2, J. Lyon; 3, Sunji.
- Flat race, ages under 8—1, J. Silva; 2, E. Ralton; 3, L. Lopez.
- Wheelbarrow race, ages under 12—1, Wilks; 2, M. Logan; 3, Clayton and Johnson; 4, Smith and Brickett.

GIRLS' EVENTS.

- Skipping race, ages under 14—1, W. Armstrong; 2, Grace Douglas; 3, A. Thyone.
- Musical chairs, ages 10 to 12—1, S. Douglas; 2, E. Brown; 3, R. Judah.
- Skipping competition, ages under 9—1, S. Wells; 2, W. Armstrong; 3, D. Richardson.
- Flat race, ages under 14—1, D. Wilks; 2, C. Hanson; extra prizes; D. and A. Thyone.
- Obstacle race, ages under 10—1, K. Leonard; 2, E. Armstrong; 3, K. Horn.
- Skipping competition, ages 10 to 12—1, A. Goldenberg; 2, M. Ralton.
- Flat race, ages under 5—1, E. Armstrong; 2, A. Dillon; 3, S. Well.
- Egg and spoon race, ages under 14—1, L. Beltram; 2, K. Leonard; 3, A. Praera.
- Flat race, ages 4 to 6—1, Hassell; 2, O. Ross; 3, A. Dillon.
- Flat race, ages under 4—1, S. Well; 2, L. Musso; 3, E. Welsh.
- Clothes hanging race, ages under 14—1, A. Thyone; 2, M. Leonard; 3, S. Douglas.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

The following Service Movements have been announced:

INDOOR:

Assistants.

Remount J. L.

Transfers.

INDOOR:

Assistants.

Rutherford E.K.A. Kinkiang to Shanghai.

Castie T.A.M. Shanghai to Kinkiang.

Shaw N.R.M. Shanghai to Dalian.

Miyoshi M. Amoy to Hangchow.

March G. F. Canton to Kongmou.

OUTDOOR and Coasts:

Ast. Examiner.

Wolf F. Shanghai to Nanking.

and Officer.

Wale H.H. Liuking to Chunksuo.

Act. and Officer.

Porter S. Chunksuo to Liuking.

Leaves.

INDOOR:

Commissioner.

Lay A. Kinkiang, from 1/1/1910.

OUTDOOR:

Chf. Tidesurveyor.

Surveyor L.A. Chinkiang.

Tidesurveyor.

Morrison A. Acting.

Examiner.

McMahon J. Ichang.

Withdrawing.

Outro: J.

Examiner.

Gedwin A. A. Deceased 6/1/1909.

Ast. Examiner.

Paton H. G. Redged 31/10/1909.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another twelve months goes. When one gives reflection to the incidents which occurred in 1909 one is inspired with awe to think what an eventful year it has been. At Hongkong, "I wonder how many New Year resolutions have been made to be broken?" Whether the year which has just dawned is going to bring good fortune, or disaster in its wake time alone can tell, but I cannot do better than once again wish all my readers a "Happy New Year."

THE MAN FROM TIPPERARY.

It is said that an amusing adventure befell a local resident hailing from the Emerald Isle from no less a place than Tipperary, on New Year's Eve. The worthy individual had left his abode at Hongkong and took a trip across the water to partake of the hospitality of some good folks at Kowloon and later, at an unearthly hour of the morning after, he had reached the dangerous state of folly, he took the water. "My meaning may, perhaps be clearer when I say that the worthy fellow somehow or other stumbled into a pool of shallow water, through which he waded for a considerable distance and thought he was swimming in a sea of whisky. Fortunately, he was rescued by some good sampan-people, who were surprised to find the victim emitting a series of splinters and those weird noises beloved of Tim O'Malley. The good fellow's well-set features now relax into a strange smile when treated to a friendly dissertation on the glories of mountaineering.

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HOME OWNER LITTLE.

Such incidents as these are bound to happen at certain times of the year, notably the festive season, especially in Hongkong, but some of these stories are in the nature of generalities and in such cases it is wise to take them with a pinch of salt. At all events, the advent of the year of grace 1910 has been attended with as little strange incidents as was possible under the circumstances and the wolf was content to rest in the fold. I am not dealing with mixed metaphors, dear reader, and I don't wish to be misunderstood. I merely wish to escape the serious accusation of malice inexcusables.

GRAVE TOPICS.

I notice that the grave (sic) topic of cemeteries and monuments are still being sustained with their usual vigour by the Sanitary Board. When will the local City Fathers tire of their refreshing subject? What with reports of Select Committees and word-wars, at the fortnightly meetings of the Board, it is about time that the subject was dropped. It would be appreciated by those dead and departed as well as by those who have not yet shopped off this mortal coil and to whom the prospect of the grave can hardly be said to be exhilarating.

A MILKY QUESTION.

The other day, a couple of dairy-peoples were brought before a local Magistrate for an alleged attempt to sell adulterated milk. What the outcome of the prosecution is to be I have no means of knowing but if the charges against the defendants contain any truth, it is up to the local authorities to start a vigorous campaign against the nefarious practice which is prevalent in almost all countries, as the health of the people is of primary importance. I am glad that the Medical Officer of Health has taken up the mat'r.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS MILKMAN.

Whilst on this subject, I am reminded of the story of the milkman who boasted of a tender conscience. He was frequently accused by the good housewife of supplying milk which was not of the particular quality desired by the household. On one of these occasions the housewife accused the milkman of making rather frequent use of the house tap, when the latter, with a sullen nonchalance, replied that he had never once used the house-tap to his life, for the purpose of increasing the bulk of his article. No, he did not use the house-tap but he used the village pump pretty frequently. That man's conscience didn't trouble him.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WRITTEN.

The other day, I came across the following Babu effusion from scholastic sources. It is supposed to be an essay on the horse and is a gem in its way. Here it is:—"The horse is a quadruped with four legs. Excepting the tail and the luxuriant bairns appendages circumventing the neck, all other components of body are glossy, like the human visage at the conclusion of the undergolung of the murderous shaving by the tonsorial artist. The shape is oblong. From the Bible, this animal is misfit for the edible purposes. Not caring this scriptural phenomenon, the horsefish is a favourite of the English beef-eater in the time of the war. The Boar war was one of the astounding statistics. It has the two copious nostrums in front of the proboscis, which emit the burning fire in the cold season, like the smoke of the thundering cannon. Its ears are shorter than a donkey and when it stands up, it is a disastrous signal for its rider. It can take its body from the one place to the other with the rapidity of the lightning when it pleases. Its eyes are hidden by two blinkers, which receive its cognac to prevent their eyes as to blinking. The portion of its tenuity is the saddle with the dual spurs—these latter are used for the sinful purpose of tickling the abdominal muscles when they get mischievous. The other decoration is the bit which is the newly-fangled machinery used when there is a shortage of victuals. It serves the like purpose for the equestrian brute that the rubber seat utilized for the young baby. There are many kinds of horses. There are the Arab horses, which has a curvilinear neck and dances in a concealed fashion. Then there are the types of the horses known as the sorry nags. This is a wild beast and is only at London. There are the race horses who run round a circular rotundity for the purpose to cause the people to bet extra-ordinary. Then, there are, the war-horses with all the glorified pomposness and fearful manners. The duty of this beast is to keep running and dallying at regular intervals on the bayonets of the diabolical realists. There are a million sorts of the other horses who are too multitudinous to catalogue in the present epoch. Like the canine dog, the horses are utilized and faithful animals to the biped man. One of the good horses will cost many rupees. I cannot make head or tail of the above composition. Can you, dear reader?

CASUAL CRITIC.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NINGPO.

The *Shanghai Times* says:—Information reaches us that the extensive establishments of the Sisters of Charity in Ningpo, hospital, school and orphanage, was totally destroyed by fire on the 23rd ult. There was absolutely no insurance on the property, and the loss is therefore a terribly heavy one on the poor Sisters and their helpless charges. Fortunately there was no loss of life, although we understand the babies in the creche were in great jeopardy for a considerable time before they were rescued.

The average of last year came out at 75,310. The total against 1909, per lb, at the previous year

OPEN AIR FRUIT MARKET.

SANITARY BOARD PROPOSAL.

The following correspondence relative to converting the triangular piece of Crown land opposite the south face of the old Harbour Office into an open-air fruit market, was considered at the Sanitary Board meeting last Tuesday afternoon.

Hon. D

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL FRENCH.

LANDING AT BLAKE PIER.

6th Inst.

Early this morning the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s mail steamer *Dreadnaught* arrived at port from Singapore with His Excellency Major-General Sir J. D. French, Inspector-General of the Forces, on board. Maj.-Gen. French is accompanied by Brigadier-General Henderson and The Hon. M. V. B. Brett, A.D.C. Upon the arrival of the *Dreadnaught*, His Excellency General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., commanding the Forces in South China, in company with his aide-de-camp, Captain Heathcote, guarded the English mail and about eleven o'clock in the forenoon the Inspector-General and his suite landed.

A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion of "The Buffs" was drawn up in front of the Duke of Connaught's statue at Blake Pier. The Guard was commanded by Major Finlay, while the colonel was in charge of another officer. Sir John French was received with the general salute and the regimental band, under Bandmaster Hewitt, struck a few bars of the National Anthem. His Excellency was introduced to the military officers, who had met at Blake Pier to welcome him to the Colony, by General Broadwood and after shaking hands with each one he proceeded to inspect the Guard, at the conclusion of which he complimented the commanding officer on their smart appearance.

Sir John French then got into a chair from Government House that had been in waiting for him and proceeded on an official visit to His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, and was escorted by Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C. to the Governor.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency is giving an official dinner at Government House on Saturday, the 8th instant, to which the following have been invited:—General Sir John French, Brigadier-General Henderson, Mr. Brett, Admiral von Ingenohl, Captain Mass, Captain Grasshoff, Captain Heuer, Mr. von Zastrow, General Broadwood, Captain Headcock, Captain and Mrs. Stewart, Captain and Mrs. Murray, the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander, Mr. and Mrs. Gresson, Sir Henry and Lady May, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Ede, Mrs. and Miss Suttor, Admiral Sir Edward Lambton, Captain Clinton Baker, Commodore, Mrs. and Miss Lynn, Dr. and Mrs. Baird, Commander Fuller, Captain Lima, Captain Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. Vorstsch, Mr. Bandow, Captain Haase, Commr. Volpicelli, and Captain Farquhar.

One of the last acts performed by General Sir John French before he left home for the Far East was to unveil, on Nov. 20th, the memorial tablet placed in Llandaff Cathedral to the memory of the officers and men of the Welsh Regiment who fell in the South African War. The tablet contains the names of four officers, twenty non-commissioned officers and over a hundred privates. After the religious ceremony Sir John French handed over the tablet to the Dean of Llandaff.

HIS CAREER.

General French commenced his career in the navy. He was a naval officer, he joined H.M.S. *Britannia* in 1866 and served as a naval cadet as midshipman for four years. He entered the Army in 1874, joining the 8th Hussars and was transferred to the 19th Hussars, in which regiment he served in the Sudan campaign from 1884 to 1885, taking part in the action of Abu Klea, Gibut, Mettemeh. He commanded the 19th Hussars from 1889 to 1893 and from 1893 to 1894 was employed as Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry on the staff. In 1895 he was appointed A.A.G. at Headquarters of the Army, appointed Brigadier to command the 2nd Cavalry Brigade. In 1899 he was transferred as temporary Major-General to the first Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, and in the same year was appointed Major-General of the Cavalry Division, in Natal. He then commanded the troops at the battle of Isandlwana and the cavalry in Sir G. White's Force in the battles of Rorke's Drift and Lombard's Kop. From 1900 to 1902 he was Lieutenant-General, and at the head of the Cavalry Division in South Africa during which time he was mentioned in dispatches and promoted Major-General. He was in charge of the operations round Colesberg from Oct. November, 1899, to Jan. 1900, including several important engagements, and commanded the cavalry force in the operations culminating in the relief of Kimberley in February, 1900. The day after he reached Ladysmith he successfully engaged the Boers at Elandslaagte. During 1902 he rendered splendid service in the operations against Botha, and later on was given charge of the forces in Cape Colony. He was in command of the Cavalry Division in Lord Roberts' forces throughout the operations ending in the capture of Bloemfontein and Pretoria. On the 10th and 12th June, 1900, he commanded the left wing of Lord Roberts' forces in the battles west of Pretoria and was mentioned in dispatches eight times. He was in charge of the forces in the operations ending in the capture of Barberston, and also the forces in the Eastern Transvaal during the operations in the spring of 1900. He also conducted the operations against the rebels up to the end of the war. He was commanding in Army Corps from 1902 to 1903, and was created K. C. B. in 1902, K. C. M. G. in 1902, and G. C. V. O. in 1903. He has been General Officer Commanding-in-Chief 1st class, and Lt.-Col. 10th Hussars since 1902. He was made General in 1907. In August of the same year he succeeded the Duke of Connaught, as Inspector-General of the Forces. He received the cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia in 1902, the insignia of the Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1903 and the cross of the Iron Crown of Austria in 1904.

General Sir John French, Inspector-General of the Forces, Brigadier-General Henderson, and the Hon. M. V. B. Brett have booked their passage for England by the P. & O. *Mauretania* which leaves Colombo on Feb. 1st.

WATERWORKS IN CHINA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. W. P. Ker) on the foreign trade of China in 1908, which will shortly be issued:—

The Canton waterworks, built at a cost of \$1,000,000, with British machinery set up by a British engineer, were opened in August, 1908, and are run under purely Chinese management. Waterworks supplying the native towns at Foshan, were a complete compilation, under a British engineer, in the spring of 1909. A waterworks company was formed in Foshan, in 1908 and its health eagerly taken up, but at the time of writing the reported operations had not started. All various other public works in China, including the Chinese Government waterworks projects have been modelled, but have failed for want of funds. The last few years are likely to see waterworks started in many of the large cities.

DOCK DANCE.

MERRY OBSERVANCE OF HOGMANAY AT THE KOWLOON DOCKS.

It has often been said when speaking of the Dock Company's staff that what they do not know in the way of shipbuilding is not worth knowing, but it may also be said with equal truth that what the general servants of the Company do not know in the way of hospitality is not worth knowing. On New Year's Eve, or, in orthodox Scotch style, Hogmanay, the spacious hall at Hungsham was once more the scene of revelry, which, thanks to the thoughtfulness of the Scotch element in the local community, had that infectious nature which is irresistible in all entertainments engendered by the sturdy sons of Scotia. The large lot of the drawing-room, which was turned into a ballroom was tastefully decorated as an original "jig". On the right the ballroom flashed big figures "1866-1909" in electric lights, denoting, of course, the age of the ship-building institution. Right opposite, were the illuminated initials of the Dock Company which had for their background the flag of the Company. At the bottom of the room were two electrically-lighted stars. From the ceiling, hung festoons of greenery arranged in a most artistic style; and these, coupled with the gorgeous costumes of the ladies, helped to complete a charming picture. Shortly before the hour of midnight, the company adjourned to the large reading-room, which was used for the supper-room, where the guests partook of the cheer provided by their hosts. In the course of the supper, several felicitous speeches were delivered; which were received in the proper spirit. Mr. R. M. Dyer, B.Sc., Chief Manager of the Dock Company, who was in the chair, supported by Mr. W. Jolly, Secretary, responded to the toast of the Dock Company and wished "Happy New Year" to his guests. Mr. Davidson proposed "The Ladies," which was enthusiastically received. At the hour of midnight, the electrical device of "1909" at one end of the room was suddenly transformed into "1910" when all present clapped hands and ushered in the new year in with full honour. After supper, dancing continued till the early hours of the morning.

The committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. W. Stewart (Chairman), W. M. Johnson (Secretary), R. Lapley (Treasurer), J. Hand, W. Davidson, W. Brown, R. J. Brown, S. Smith and J. Ramsay. The duties of M.C.C. were ably undertaken by Messrs. W. Stewart and Wilson Brown. A launch service was maintained every half-hour from midnight to the conclusion of the last dance for the convenience of guests, which was thoroughly appreciated by the visitors.

AN ERUPTION IN JAPAN.

On Tuesday evening, December 7, about 7.50 p.m.; reports the *Japan Times* of December 9, the people in the city (Tokio) were startled by what they took for a shock of earthquake, or the noise accompanying the sweep of an avalanche along a mountain side in snowy countries. A similar sound was again heard in the night about 4.30 yesterday morning. The shock was, however, not due either to earthquake, but, according to telephone messages from Nagano and Mayebashi received late on Tuesday evening, it was found to have been caused by a great eruption of the volcano Asama.

Though particulars are not yet known, owing to the lack of detailed reports, it seems that on Tuesday evening at precisely the same time when the strange roaring sound was heard in Tokio the volcano burst with a terrific noise three times in close succession. The tremendous shock was evidently felt in the neighbouring localities that it seemed almost as if it were going to shake down the whole country side. At the time of the eruption a huge column of fire was seen on the top of the volcano above the crater, soaring high into the sky. An immense volume of thick dark smoke was emitted from the plinian, lava flowed down over the mountain side in torrents and ash fell in all the surrounding districts. At Mayebashi and Takasaki, over thirty miles distant from the volcano, houses shook, clocks were stopped and things rolled down from the shelves. The terror-stricken people rushed out of their houses and passed an uneasy night out of doors expecting every moment the visit of a great earthquake which would follow the eruption.

According to a private message from Mayebashi the volcano had been unusually active since last month and was heard to rumble occasionally, the sound being heard to the neighbouring districts and even at Mayebashi and at other adjacent places. To this must be traced the origin of the strange sound, like the roar of a cañon which has been heard in Tokio for a few weeks past, causing some uneasiness among Tokio citizens.

According to the report of the Mayebashi Observatory a rather heavy eruption took place about 7.47 on Tuesday evening, and houses shook in Mayebashi and Takasaki. The people all ran out of doors and passed a sleepless night in the open air. Great uneasiness prevails among the local inhabitants.

As the night advanced ashes fell in great quantity in Western Gunma. The whole sky over the mountain district was seen ablaze with burning reddish flames, probably a grand sight. No disturbance was, however, recorded by the seismograph at the Tokio Central Observatory, so that people in Tokio may rest assured that they need not be afraid of any earthquake occurring in Tokio as the result of the eruption. Still the eruption may, according to the observation of the observatory experts, assume still greater violence considering the circumstances reported from various sources.

A telephone message from Komoro, Shikoku province, the nearest town to the volcano, states that a great eruption of Asama, accompanied by a tremendous thundering noise took place about 7.30 on Tuesday evening. The eruption was of greater violence than the great eruption of June, last year. A forest fire was caused on the mountain side. The flames spread and covered the entire mountain. The fire is still raging furiously. Great uneasiness prevails in the town, but no damage has been done so far.

Mr. Anthony, the Chief of the Geological Investigation Institute, says that the eruption of Asama is by no means an accident of rare occurrence, such an event having taken place many times to the past. But the present eruption seems to be very wide in its extent, and the consequent damage to farm produce and other vegetation is considered to be immense. Through the authorities feel it necessary to dispatch experts in order to investigate the condition of the eruption and the extent of damage; the mountain is at present deeply covered with snow and its ascent is through very dangerous, as the erosion is still actively going on. Therefore the authorities have decided not to dispatch experts for a few days. A great sound was heard in Tokio once on Tuesday evening to twice in the small hours of yesterday morning. But nothing was recorded by the seismograph of the Geological Institute. The sound was perhaps connected with the volcanic eruptions.

THE GRAVE QUESTION.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Following is the report of the Select Committee appointed to select suitable sites for the special sections of the Colonial Cemetery to be laid out under bye-law 11.—

1—Naval and Military Commissioned Officers.

2—Civil Servants.

3—Residents of more than 20 years' standing.

4—Residents of more than 7 years' standing.

5—Children.

6—Deservites.

We visited the Colonial Cemetery, on the 14th inst. and are of opinion that the sites indicated in each case of the attached map are the most suitable, and recommend that they be adopted and marked out on the plan of the cemetery required under bye-law 11.

2—Civil Servants.

—Residents of more than 20 years' standing.

—Residents of more than 7 years' standing.

—Children.

—Deservites.

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—Residents of more than 20 years' standing.

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—Children.

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2—Civil Servants.

—Residents of more than 20 years' standing.

—Residents of more than 7 years' standing.

—Children.

—Deservites.

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ORCHESTRAL CONCERT AT THE GERMAN CLUB.

BY THE BAND OF S.M.S. "SCHARNHORST."

"Music bath changed" apically when its inspiring waltz music produced by players who have mastered the magic power of otherwise mute instruments. This night, lovers of music were provided with veritable musical treat by the excellent band of S.M.S. "Scharnhorst" and those who missed the high-class concert missed one of the best orchestral combinations heard in the Colony for some considerable time. The concert was given under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Frederick Luard, who, accompanied by Capt. Taylor, A.D.C., Admiral von Ingobien and A.D.C., Col. and Mrs. Dunn and a party from Government House, arrived at an early hour and remained an interested listener till the finish. The music supplied during the evening was of a high order and embraced a variety of selections from the German masters of melodies, comic light, comic opera. The many difficult compositions were one and all faithfully executed, their masterful interpretation by the high-class combination of musicians being warmly applauded by the audience. Altogether, the entertainment provided was worth going a long way to hear and it is a distinctly fortunate circumstance that local residents should have been given an opportunity of hearing high-class music, in a place where music of any description, much less of a high-class order, is more or less a negligible quantity.

The programme was as follows:—Kronenung, march a. d. Oper, "Der Prophet" von Meyerbeer; Overtore, "Lam. Trauer p." Egmont, von Beethoven; "Romance, von Vendome, Solo for Violin, Herr Kreuzer; Zwei ungarnische a. d. Oper, "Der Fliegende Holländer," von Wagner; Overtore, von Operette, "Orpheus in der Unterwelt," von Offenbach; Waldfeststern; von C. G. B.; "Die Troubadour," Intermezzo von Powell; "Gold und Silber," Walzer von Lehár; Aufwahl aus, "The Geisha," von Jones.

RUBBER IN INDO-CHINA

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION.

The Times of Ceylon, of the 12th ult., contains the following article:—We received a visit to-day from Monsieur Albert Littaye, vice-president of the Société Agricole de Suanab, M. Littaye was on his way back to France, and called to give us some information regarding the progress made in para rubber cultivation in Indo-China. M. Littaye said that there were, at present, only three rubber plantations in Indo-China, and the one with which he was associated was the principal one. He said that some seven or eight years ago, a French Government official, a Commissioner of Police, experimented, on his own account, with para rubber, from seed which he procured from Singapore. He kept the matter very much to himself, as he was nervous of exposing himself to ridicule in the event of the failure of the product to do well. At present he has some very fine seven-year-old rubber trees on the plantation, and this year had an output of three tons, which he had sold at 14 francs a kilo (2½ lbs.). For 1910 he had sold forwardly a crop of four tons at 20 francs a kilo! On Six (anah) estate operations were started a little over four years ago, a concession being obtained from the French Government of 2,500 hectares. (One hectare = 4.76 acres.)

RICE AS CATCH PRODUCT.

They proceeded to plant a portion of it with rubber, using rice as a catch product. The original concessionaires, would have had the land free of charge, bad they been able to fulfil the conditions of opening up laid down by the French Government, but as they were not able to do this they had to pay for the freehold at the rate of 25 centimes per hectare—some £25 sterling. The present company had paid the original concessionaries 70,000 dollars (£7,000 sterling), and formed a company with a capital of £10,000 dollars. They have since issued 300,000 dollars' worth of 10 per cent. debentures—over-subscribed so—which were redeemable in ten years or by exchange for shares in the company. The money had all been raised in Indo-China, who is striking testimony to the enterprise of the French colonists. At present the company had 700 trees three years and ten months old, some of which have a circumference of 40 centimetres (100 centimetres = 39 inches). Of rubber trees two years and ten months old, they had 25,000 trees; of one year and ten months old, 50,000 trees; the remainder on 2½ hectares being of this year's planting. Altogether they had 300 hectares planted in rubber, and their intention was to plant up until they had 200,000 trees well-grown. The planting is done in equinox—four trees forming a square with the fifth in the centre—the distance apart being five metres.

They consider that the land is very suitable for rubber cultivation, and are thoroughly satisfied with the present growth obtained. The Suanab company land has been specially selected for its suitability and is situated some 64 kilometres (one kilometre = ½ a mile) from Saigon, the estate being situated right on the railway line from Saigon, the railway station of Danang being on the estate. Rice-growing is found to be a profitable catch-crop, and M. Littaye says he and his fellow directors find it very helpful, as it enables the plantation to be kept free from weeds and also provides food for the labour force. Silt cultivation is also going on. At present they have a force of 300 coolies on the estate. These are Ascanians, and being an agricultural people, they take very kindly to the work on the estate. The country, of course, is very sparsely populated; due to the endless wars, which preceded the French occupation; but it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of labour.

HIGH WAGES.

We note, however, that the rate of wages paid to the present force is a good deal higher than is paid in the Middle East—4½ dollar cents or one franc per diem, plus rice. M. Littaye thinks, however, that labour will increase as time goes on, and be obtainable at cheaper rates than those prevailing. The estate is situated about 100 metres above sea level, and has several small streams running through it. In the matter of rainfall, the country has a wet season of eight months and a dry season of four months. The president of the company is Mr. A. R. Ellis, and in 1908 Mr. F. A. Biden.

IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

INVOLVED SUIT AT THE SUPREME COURT.

A somewhat complicated action, in which no less than five barristers are engaged and in which an enormous amount of money is laid to be involved, was commenced in the Supreme Court last Tuesday. The suit concerns the estate and effects of old Li Kim Choi, deceased, father of the plaintiff in the action, and one Li Ka Shing, deceased, grandfather of the plaintiff. The plaintiff, residing at 92 Des Voeux Road West, is seeking for an order of the Court for an account by the defendant of the monies belonging to the estate in question, which the plaintiff alleges, that the defendant misappropriated to his own purposes. Sir Edward Berkeley, K.C., with whom was Dr. T. K. C. and Mr. Alton Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barber and Morell, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. W. Slade, assisted by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. A. C. Holbourn, of Messrs. Dacon, Looker and Daicon, was for the defendant.

Sir Henry opened the case by stating that the pleadings would have to be elaborated at some short length with a view to saving time and then proceeded to read the pleadings.

Having done so, Counsel stated that his Lordship had undoubtedly observed from the pleadings that the plaintiff was suing as administrator under a grant from that Court in Probate jurisdiction of two estates, i.e., the estate of one Li Kim Choi, deceased, and the estate of one Li Ka Shing, deceased.

The production of the grant of probate was conclusive evidence in all Courts of the right of the person who the administration had been granted to sue in respect of the estate, which could not be questioned as long as the grant remained unrevoked. The grant could only be revoked by proceedings being taken only in the Court where the matter had taken place. No cognizance could be taken of defendant's plea in that Court. It would be necessary for the defendants to institute a suit—in action for the revocation of a grant. Such an action must fail, because the records of the Court recorded that the grant was made with the consent of all parties except the defendant.

The grant of the estate of Li Ka Shing was made with the consent of all parties, including the plaintiff, because it was on his suggestion that the defendants made the administration as the Wo Fat Shing. The property comprising the estate to which administration had been granted was largely situated in Hong Kong, a portion thereof being immovable household properties.

The case was adjourned.

JAPANESE FISHING SCHOOLER WKED.

MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer *Astur*, which arrived at Vladivostok on the 19th ultimo from a voyage in the North Pacific, brought from Orsay, Kamtschatka, 24 men rescued from a terrible fate. It appears, according to the *Daily Post*, that the Japanese schooner *Ki-juku-maru*, with a crew of eight was shipwrecked, and all the men managed to reach Kamtschatka Point, at the mouth of a river of the same name. From here they made their way to a fishing station called Fedirov, where they learnt that the *Astur* was expected on October 7th, but that it had not arrived. Including the new-comers there were forty men at the fishing station. Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer, the provisions ran short and they were threatened with starvation. Accordingly the proprietor of the fishing station proposed that they should make their way to Petropavlovsk on foot. For two days the party marched over the hard ground in the biting cold. Eight of the men were frozen to death before the eyes of their companions, and eight others had to be left on the way, owing to their faces and extremities being frost-bitten. Their fate is unknown, but it is almost certain that they must have perished. The remaining 24 men, with incredible exertions, managed to cover 25 miles along the coast in seven days, when they were rescued by the steamer *Astur*, all of them almost frozen to death. The report does not say whether all or any of the men were Japanese, but presumably those from the *Kofuku-maru* were.—Japan Chronicle.

MARATHON RACE.

BROKE CROSS COUNTRY CHALLENGE CUP.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association is holding a Marathon Race this year for the broke Cross Country Cup instead of holding monthly cross-country runs. The race will take place on Saturday, 22nd inst., and the course will be from Aberdeen up to Caine Road, past Government House, down Peak Road, and finish up at the Cricket Ground, altogether about 7½ miles. The holder of the Cup last year was Mr. K. R. Ellis, and in 1908 Mr. F. A. Biden.

LEDBURY & UBBER CO.

An adjourned meeting of the Ledbury Rubber Company, Ltd., was held at Winchester House, Singapore, on 28th ult., for the final winding up of the Company and for the presentation of the liquidator's accounts.

Mr. Lowther Kemp presided as liquidator and accounts were passed.

In Colombo recently final liquidation meetings were held in respect to three companies, the Scrambin Estate Rubber Company Ltd., the Asiatic Rubber and Produce Company Ltd., the Malaya States Cotton Company Ltd.

In the first the total return of capital is Rs. 45,15 per share, in the second the property and assets have been transferred to the London Asiatic and shares in that company as consideration have been distributed. In the third shares in Dematara as consideration for the transfer of Luban Pa Lang estate have been received and distributed, and cash to the amount of Rs. 16,20 per share has been distributed.

SALON CINEMA-THEATRE.

6th Inst.

Last night there was a bumper house at the Salon Cinema-Theatre. The management produced the "magician" film Shakespeare's "Macbeth," which, being 2,000 feet long, took about an hour to be reproduced on the screen. This is the first time this picture, being shown in Hongkong, and those who missed it last night should take the opportunity to-night or tomorrow night of watching this most interesting picture. Some comic films were also excellent and very good deal of laughter.

Mrs. Dora McElroy and Ruby Chrysaline continue to be the draw, the former as a dancer and the latter as an accomplished singer. Those who look for a good evening's entertainment should pay a visit to the "Salon Cinema-Theatre."

RETIREMENT.

In accordance with instructions from the Vicerey, the Lieut.-Govt. Order has been given

N.Y.K.'S "KAGA MARU."

ACCIDENT TO SHAYA.

The Hongkong Office of the N.Y.K. has received a telegram from the head office in Tokyo reading:

"Kaga Maru telegraphed from sea boardward ship 10th Inst. She is expected to Yokohama 11th January. Cargo passengers go forward transhipping to Tama Maru substituted for sailing from Yokohama 20th January."

The Kaga Maru was scheduled to leave Seattle on 21st December.

MONEY-LENDER IN COURT.

A MAGNAN MOUS, PLAINTIFF.

Ganda Singh, an Indian watchman in the employ of the Hongkong Gas Company, brought an action before Mr. Justice Gomperz, in the Summary Court this morning against S. M. Haughton and another in which he claimed \$450, amount due under a promissory note.

Major Cordeiro, the second defendant, stated that he had had \$300 on account in monthly instalments, but did not get any receipts for the payments.

At this point the plaintiff announced that he would produce evidence of the first defendant, who was then a witness, that the plaintiff was willing to settle his claim and forego the amount alleged to have been paid on account if so sworn to by the defendant.

The defendant went into the box and gave corroborative evidence, in the course of which he stated that the payments on account had been endorsed on the back of the promissory note but that no receipts were given for them.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, who appeared for the defendant, said that Indian money-lenders were fond in the habit of giving receipts for payments of account.

Plaintiff asked for judgment for the balance due under the promissory note. Judgment entered accordingly.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE SALT MONOPOLY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th December, 1909.

The letting of the salt monopoly of the Liang Kwang Provinces by the Vicerey to Chau Po Shum and others at the increased rental of 12,000,000 taels a year has formed the subject of considerable acrimonious discussion among the people in Canton. The inhabitants have received another blow by the news which has arrived that the Tu Chih Yu (the Ministry of Finance at Peking) has ordered the Vicerey to remit annually the total amount derived from the salt monopoly to Peiping towards the expenses of the Imperial Government instead of to the provincial government of Kwangtung.

On the 31st ultimo, while preparing gunpowder for the manufacture of fire-crackers, seven persons were killed and two houses destroyed owing to an explosion.

INTERNATIONAL AMITIES.

The Vicerey will receive the German Admiral in Company with the German Consul at Canton on the 4th instant.

4th January.

FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Yesterdays Viceroy Yuan Shu Huan received a telegram from the Grand Councillor, H. E. Luk Yen Cebang, and other officials of the Kiangsu province, informing him that a large number of people, in the prefectures of Kiang Nioh, Chang Chiu, Yang Hui and the neighbouring places in Kiangsu are still in a state of desolation as a result of the last summer. H. E. Yuan was requested in the communication to solicit subscriptions on their behalf from the people of Kwangtung and to remit it to the flood-stricken districts to relieve the sufferers.

5th January.

THE SALT MONOPOLY.

The Canton people residing in Sydney, Australia, have sent a telegram to the Canton officials, in which they strongly oppose the proposal of the Vicerey in letting out the Salt Monopoly to merchants at the largely increased annual rental.

6th January.

THE SALT MONOPOLY.

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7th January.

THE SALT MONOPOLY.

The revenue at present derived annually from the different gambling monopolies in Kwangtung is about 6,000,000 taels; the annual collection of revenue on salt in Kwangtung under the control of the officials is about 3,300,000 taels. While the salt monopoly is now left to the merchants for the increased rental of 12,000,000 taels a year, that is to say, an increase of about 3,000,000 taels a year. From this surplus amount of revenue nothing is appropriated towards making good the loss of revenue to the Kwangtung provincial government by the proposed abolition of all the gambling monopolies, there is still a sum of about one to two million taels left.

The Canton Vicerey has submitted a memorial to the Imperial Government in detail to this effect and he has now obtained the sanction of the imperial Government. In the matter of granting the concession of the Salt Monopoly to the merchants, a sum of two million taels was deposited by the Salt Monopolists to the Imperial Government. A sum of two million taels was deposited by the Salt Monopolists to the Imperial Government. A sum of two million taels was deposited by the Salt Monopolists to the Imperial Government. A sum of two million taels was deposited by the Salt Monopolists to the Imperial Government.

8th January.

EXECUTION.

By order of the Vicerey seven prisoners were yesterday taken out of the Namho prison to the execution ground and beheaded. Six of these criminals were found guilty of armed robbery, while the other, named Tam Fook, who was arrested in Hunan, at the beginning of this year, was alleged to be a leading member of a revolutionary society. Tam did not show any sign of regret, or sorrow when he was taken to the execution ground to undergo the capital punishment.

OFFICIAL AMITIES.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, H. E. Vicerey Yuan proceeded to Shantou to return the call of the German Admiral at the German Consulate.

ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The Canton Government Anti-Opium Bureau has circulated all the district Magistrates to the effect that opium divans to the number of fifty should be opened up to business in any district, the Magistrate concerned will be dismissed from office.

LAND FORCES.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Land Forces, Chen Ping Chik, arrived at Canton on the 29th instant, from Welchow.

The purpose of Chik's visit to Canton is to consult with the Vicerey on certain matters in connection with the reform of the Land Forces.

31st December.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

As the result of a memorial submitted by the Canton Vicerey to the Canton-Hankow Railway, the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking has sent a telegram to the Railway Company at Canton, with instructions that, owing to the trouble arising out of the discrepancies in the accounts of the Company, discovered by the railway shareholders and between the shareholders, the chairman of the pre-
sident and vice-president of the Company should be postponed till the 1st day of the 16th month of the Chinese year. The Ministry has also directed one of its members, Mr. F. G. P. H. accompanied by a French railway engineer, to proceed to Canton with orders to conduct an inquiry into the working of the Company and to make an inspection of the completed section of the road and also of that in course of construction.

SALT MONOPOLY.

To remove the apprehension in the minds of the people, the Vicerey has issued a proclamation to inform them that he has so far received no orders from the Ministry of Finance at Peking to remit the annual rental of the new Salt Monopoly to that Ministry.

FIRE.

At 4 a.m. yesterday a fire broke out at Ha Kow Po in a grocery shop. Owing to the assistance of the fire brigade, the conflagration was got under control after five buildings were destroyed.

1st January, 1910.

RETIREMENT.

In accordance with instructions from the Vicerey, the Lieut.-Govt. Order has been given

to the Government launches—Kwong Foo, Po Jip and Tung Chi—out of commission in order to reduce expenses.

We are in receipt of a calendar from the Northern Newspaper Syndicate, Kendal.

The export of rubber from the F.M.S. during the first eleven months, nearly doubled that for Nov., 1909, amounting to 5,142,412 lb. Say 2,400 tons.

The authorities have, up to the present time, released over 7,000 of the sufferers from the recent inundations in the province of Kien, Manchuria.

Four hundred people were fined \$4 piece in the Police Court last Wednesday for failing to have lights while under way. There were also a number of other cases from the Water Police Station.

ANOTHER counterfeit coin case was concluded in the Police Court last Wednesday, when a Chinese married woman was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions for uttering counterfeit coin.

THE case was concluded in the Police Court last Tuesday in which a man named Wong Yuk Shih charged with the alleged forgery of a will. The man will be tried at the next Criminal Sessions.

On account of damage to the buildings, the firemen on Cape Gamova, Peter the Great Bay, is temporarily discontinued. The firemen will be rounded while the repairs to the fire are being effected.

A JOINT meeting of Tokyo business guilds on the 20th ultimo adopted a resolution to organize a party of some 200 business-men selected from among members of the guilds and send them to London to see the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

THE Show Preview of the 18th ulto. says:—We regret to learn that the death of Madame Chavire of the French Church, Superior of the Orphanage of St. Paul de Chartres, took place here on Thursday afternoon. The deceased was in her 73rd year.

AMONGST the candidates in the forthcoming General Election are Mr. V. Keswick, who is again standing in the Conservative interest for the Epsom division of Surrey, and Mr. Gertrude Stewart (Conservative) for the Wirral division of Cheshire.

WE are informed that the result of the short-hand examination held at the St. Joseph's College last October has just come to hand. 8 boys obtained second class certificates, and 4 obtained speed certificates. J. Thuan obtained a full certificate of proficiency.

VISCOV Hsi Liang has informed the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce of the formation of the Mukden Electric Light Co., with a capital of Tls. 120,000, of which half is Government funds while the other half has been subscribed by merchants.

THE British steamer "St. Kilda" has been awarded 265,500 rubles (\$16,938) by the Russian First Court as compensation for her detention, but the claims for the part of the cargo which the Supreme Court found was not contraband of war have not yet been settled.

MR. Fred J. Hilton, who has assumed charge of the Hongkong agency of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., assisted by Mrs. Hilton, gave a very enjoyable dinner and evening to the office staff of the Company on the 1st inst., and all present wished him every success on his assuming charge.

THE Times of India Illustrated Weekly edition prints a capital photograph of the viceregal group on the occasion of H. B. Chang Jeanchan's visit to Mr. H. N. Mody at "Marble Hall." Mr. Mody is described by our India contemporary as "the father of the Hongkong University scheme."

News has reached Java that a big demand has sprung up in Europe for pine-apple fibre as a material useful in the textile industry. Fabrics woven with it present a shining appearance even after bleaching and dyeing. The fibre stands almost on the same footing as linen in lastingness, elasticity, and coolness.

AT the Public Works Department last Friday afternoon a plot of Crown land, containing 2,100 square feet, at Wong-nai-chong, was put up for sale by public auction. It was bought by Mr. Loo Pak Leung for the Tam Kung Temple for \$120, being \$10 above the upset price. The annual Crown rent attached to the lot is \$10.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the company's three mines for the week ending 1st December, 1909, amounted to 20,251.04 tons and the sales during the period to 23,081.71 tons. The output for the week ending 18th December amounted to 19,605.78 tons, and the sales during the period to 28,835.55 tons.

THE Tramway Company were the victims of no less than two accidents within the space of the last few days. The first accident occurred opposite the Cafe Weissman, when one of the Company's cars got derailed. An engineer had to be sent for and it was half an hour before the car was set right. The scene of the second accident was near the Bawring Canal just on top of the bridge and was caused by a collision between one of the cars and a passing truck. The truck had a narrow escape.

A NEW steamer, named the "Poltava," will shortly be put on the Russian Volunteer Fleet express service in the Far East, and has already arrived at Vladivostok. The "Poltava" is a vessel of 3,424 gross and 1,985 net tons, capable of a speed of 16 knots; she will carry a crew of 103, and has accommodation for 62 first-class, 30 second-class, and 120 third-class passengers. The new steamer is fitted with watertight bulkheads and refrigerating apparatus, and is 332 feet long, between perpendiculars.

DR. PEARCE's report, dated 2nd ult., on rat-catching in Kowloon, states:—During November and December to date the total number of rats collected has been 2,755, of which 900 came from Kowloon City. This gives a daily average of 95 of 50 for Old Kowloon and 2,55 for Kowloon City, as compared with 40,3 and 2,0 for the 2 months September and October. Although this shows an improvement since my last report, the figures are very low. From 9,700 to 1,100, the average rate of rats in Kowloon was 50.12 per diem.

THE China Navigation Co. "Pekin," which left Ningpo for Shanghai on Tuesday evening, 28th ult., and was due here on Wednesday morning, went ashore on the rocks at the Rugged Islands during the fog on Tuesday night, reports the "Shanghai Mercury." So much anxiety was felt for her safety that yesterday the S.S. "Kowloon" was sent out in search of the vessel, and this afternoon telegraphed from Goulard that the "Pekin" is rather badly ashore and has five or six feet of water in her hold. As the "Kowloon" is standing by, it would appear that the passengers and crew are safe. Expenses, gear, and guns are all secured and the vessel is safe. The "Kowloon" had loaded 1,000 tons of coal and from fifteen to twenty miles from Goulard.

FROM Messrs. Guedes & Co. we have received a very handy Anglo-Chinese wall calendar.

AN Indian watchman in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company was yesterday morning found *sui* for sleeping on duty.

THE King of Italy received the new Chinese Minister in formal audience on 9th ult. His Excellency handed his credentials to his Majesty.

HIS Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at the Bellios Public School on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock noon.

WE learn that the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company have given an order for a new vessel for this line, Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co. of Belfast, will be the builders.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

R. L. Ricketts \$20

THE case was concluded in the Police Court last Tuesday in which a man named Wong Yuk Shih charged with the alleged forgery of a will. The man will be tried at the next Criminal Sessions.

ON account of damage to the buildings, the firemen on Cape Gamova, Peter the Great Bay, is temporarily discontinued. The firemen will be rounded while the repairs to the fire are being effected.

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LIBRARY, MUSEUM.

Non-Chinese 312 195

Chinese 183 2,111

Total 492 2,306

A PLACE called Tai-shuk-ku, at Yau-mu-ti, is the scene of a daring outrage shortly after 8 o'clock on Christmas Eve, when an Indian named Tatoo Singh was assaulted and robbed of eighteen sovereigns by another Indian. The victim of the outrage was later sent to hospital, where his injuries were attended to. The Police are investigating.

THE case was concluded at the Magistracy this afternoon in which Ibrahim Moors is charged with certain alleged offences under the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkins and Grist, was for the defendant. Further evidence was called and the case adjourned.

AMONG candidates recently elected to be members of the Royal Society of Arts are Mr. J. D. Foote, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Municipal Engineer's Office, Penang, S.E.; Mr. Kentatsu Enjima, of Shiba, Tokyo, Japan; H.E. Governor Sun Pao Ki, Chinanfu, Shantung, China; Mr. A. S. Tuxford, of Hongkong; and Mr. J. Wardrop, of Sandakan, British North Borneo.

THREE months' hard labour was awarded a Chinaman at the Magistracy yesterday morning for stealing a box containing some clothing and \$10 in money. The thief passed the night in a certain house and disappeared early in the morning with the box in his possession. He was arrested on one of the local wharves while in the act of leaving the Colony, with the result stated above.

THIS Chinaman who was arrested at Macao the other day for a robbery committed in the Colony, this morning appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, before whom extradition proceedings were instituted by Chief Detective-Inspector Hadson. Prosecutor stated that the prisoner spoke of a certain party as being his confederate and after examining the Extradition Ordinance obtained at Macao, the man was remanded.

THE case was concluded in the Summary Court last Wednesday in which W. H. W. Loureiro instituted a slander action against J. C. Cameron to recover the sum of \$1,000 as damages for alleged slander. Mr. M. R. Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. F. C. Master was for the defendant, while the jury consisted of the following gentlemen:—Weiss, P. Wolff (foreman), A. Hamilton and J. H. Mead. The case was again adjourned.

THE Times of India Illustrated Weekly edition prints a capital photograph of the viceregal group on the occasion of H. B. Chang Jeanchan's visit to Mr. H. N. Mody at "Marble Hall."

Mr. Mody is described by our India contemporary as "the father of the Hongkong University scheme."

News has reached Java that a big demand has sprung up in Europe for pine-apple fibre as a material useful in the textile industry. Fabrics woven with it present a shining appearance even after bleaching and dyeing. The fibre stands almost on the same footing as linen in lastingness, elasticity, and coolness.

AT the Public Works Department last Friday afternoon a plot of Crown land, containing 2,100 square feet, at Wong-nai-chong, was put up for sale by public auction. It was bought by Mr. Loo Pak Leung for the Tam Kung Temple for \$120, being \$10 above the upset price. The annual Crown rent attached to the lot is \$10.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the company's three mines for the week ending 1st December, 1909, amounted to 20,251.04 tons and the sales during the period to 23,081.71 tons. The output for the week ending 18th December amounted to 19,605.78 tons, and the sales during the period to 28,835.55 tons.

THE Tramway Company were the victims of no less than two accidents within the space of the last few days. The first accident occurred opposite the Cafe Weissman, when one of the Company's cars got derailed. An engineer had to be sent for and it was half an hour before the car was set right. The scene of the second accident was near the Bawring Canal just on top of the bridge and was caused by a collision between one of the cars and a passing truck. The truck had a narrow escape.

A NEW steamer, named the "Poltava," will shortly be put on the Russian Volunteer Fleet express service in the Far East, and has already arrived at Vladivostok. The "Poltava" is a vessel of 3,424 gross and 1,985 net tons, capable of a speed of 16 knots; she will carry a crew of 103, and has accommodation for 62 first-class, 30 second-class, and 120 third-class passengers. The new steamer is fitted with watertight bulkheads and refrigerating apparatus, and is 332 feet long, between perpendiculars.

DR. PEARCE's report, dated 2nd ult., on rat-catching in Kowloon, states:—During November and December to date the total number of rats collected has been 2,755, of which 900 came from Kowloon City. This gives a daily average of 95 of 50 for Old Kowloon and 2,55 for Kowloon City, as compared with 40,3 and 2,0 for the 2 months September and October. Although this shows an improvement since my last report, the figures are very low. From 9,700 to 1,100, the average rate of rats in Kowloon was 50.12 per diem.

THE China Navigation Co. "Pekin," which left Ningpo for Shanghai on Tuesday evening, 28th ult., and was due here on Wednesday morning, went ashore on the rocks at the Rugged Islands during the fog on Tuesday night, reports the "Shanghai Mercury." So much anxiety was felt for her safety that yesterday the S.S. "Kowloon" was sent out in search of the vessel, and this afternoon telegraphed from Goulard that the "Pekin" is rather badly ashore and has five or six feet of water in her hold. As the "Kowloon" is standing by, it would appear that the passengers and crew are safe. Expenses, gear, and guns are all secured and the vessel is safe. The "Kowloon" had loaded 1,000 tons of coal and from fifteen to twenty miles from Goulard.

FROM Messrs. Guedes & Co. we have received a very handy Anglo-Chinese wall calendar.

AN Indian watchman in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company was yesterday morning found *sui* for sleeping on duty.

THE King of Italy received the new Chinese Minister in formal audience on 9th ult. His Excellency handed his credentials to his Majesty.

HIS Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at the Bellios Public School on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock noon.

WE learn that the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company have given an order for a new vessel for this line, Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co. of Belfast, will be the builders.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

R. L. Ricketts \$20

THE case was concluded in the Police Court last Tuesday in which a man named Wong Yuk Shih charged with the alleged forgery of a will. The man will be tried at the next Criminal Sessions.

FOUR hundred people were fined \$4 piece in the Police Court last Wednesday for failing to have lights while under way. There were also a number of other cases from the Water Police Station.

ANOTHER counterfeit coin case was concluded in the Police Court last Wednesday, when a Chinese married woman was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions for uttering counterfeit coin.

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